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CEMA STATES' CONVENTION ON USE OF SPACE RESEARCH DATA

LD081534Y Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 June PAP--Representatives of the CMEA member states recently signed in Moscow an international convention on distribution and use of data concerning the earth obtained through space research.

PAP science correspondent has been told by Andrezej Szymczak of the geocesy and cartography main office that the convention is a next step in tidying up space law. The convention regulates the problem of distribution of materials from satellite observations. According to the convention states which come into possession of satellite pictures of other states shall not publish or circulate them without a formal permission of these states. This also applies to the distribution of the results of interpretations of satellite pictures.

At the same time the convention will promote CMEA states' cooperation in the use of the results of space research in economy. Poland is interested in photographs taken by the Soviet "Soyuz" spacecraft.

Soviet satellite photographs will be especially useful for agriculture: to register structure and state of crops, soil humidity, to monitor the condition of forests and cultivated areas and also to forecast harvests. Satellite photography is also going to be used for examining changes in water environment and investigating the pollution of the Baltic Sea.

CEMA OIL, GAS COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN VARNA

AU092010Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Varna, June 9 (BTA)--The 48th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on the Oil and Gas Industries ended here today. Delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as of Yugoslavia took part in it.

The commission worked out measures for the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA Executive Committee and of the CMEA committee for cooperation in the field of planning.

The commission paid particular attention to the eloboration of proposals for a long-term target-oriented programme for cooperation in ensuring economically justified requirements of the CMEA member-countries in the principal types of energies, fuels and raw materials for the period up to the year 1990. In connection with this proposals for cooperation among the council's member-countries for raising their own output of oil and gas were approved. Other questions were also discussed at the session.

ALBANIAN UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU1015462 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Report on speech by Abdi Baleta, Albanian representative to the United Nations, delivered at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament on 8 June 1978]

[Text] At the 8 June 1978 sitting of the tenth UN General Assembly special session the floor was taken by Abdi Baleta, representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who said, among other things: War and aggression are in the nature of imperialism and social imperialism. To wage war and aggression, they invent and produce weapons of all kinds in huge quantity, maintain large military forces, build large naval and air fleets and make constant efforts to strengthen and perfect their entire military complex and the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs.

Under the circumstances, we think that it is important to tell the people the truth as it stands, that the disarmament problems should be presented as they are and be viewed from the perspective of defending the interests of the sovereign and freedom-loving peoples and countries and that the imperialist powers and the other opponents of real disarmament should not be allowed to continue speculating with the aspirations of the peoples and lull their vigilance.

Although several decades have passed since the end of World War II, the wars and aggressions in the world have not ceased and a large quantity of weapons have been used against the peoples. The efforts by imperialists and social imperialists designed to turn our planet into an arsenal of destructive weapons and a battlefield have never been so great as they are now. American and Soviet occupation forces continue their presence in a number of European countries, nor do they think of withdrawing. On the contrary, at the Vienna talks the two superpowers continue for years their negotiations which are designed to legalize the presence of their troops in Europe. At a time when so much clamor is going on about disarmament and relaxation of tension, the peoples of Europe are entitled to raise the question: Why do the talks deal only with a reduction of American and Soviet armed forces in Europe, and not with their withdrawal from the countries where they are stationed? Why are the two imperialist superpowers and their aggressive blocs organizing and intensifying military maneuvers of an aggressive nature? Any attempt designed to justify these maneuvers is futile and cannot mislead anybody. Maneuvers have (?always) been the prelude to war and aggression. They are being held to prepare for war and unleash aggression.

The imperialists and the social imperialists use the nuclear blackmail in order to compel the people to divert their attention from the danger involved in conventional weapons, to accept the existence of these weapons as the least evil that can be tolerated under the present circumstances and thus dare not protest against the aggressive wars waged with conventional weapons. It is with these very weapons that the imperialist powers have to the present day waged barbarous and destructive wars. And it is with these types of weapons that they prefer to wage local wars and aggressions.

After unmasking the negotiations worked out at the SALT talks and so forth, the Albanian representative said: When the (?question arises) concerning preservation of the nuclear monopoly, or supremacy in other types of armament, and in order to mislead and intimidate the peoples, the United States and Soviet Union find a common language and proclaim that talks are progressing. When they want to justify the increase in their war arsenals, they do not hesitate to accuse each other of sabotaging the disarmament process and each of them loudly proclaims that it will never tolerate its interests being harmed and the balance of weapons impaired to its disadvantage.

The imperialist superpowers and the reactionary forces that play into their hands are feverishly trying to create a psychosis of fatalism. They claim that any people and any country, especially the small ones, have no alternative but to accept the defending umbrella of one or the other superpower, to rely on one imperialism in order to oppose the other, to join one aggressive military bloc in order to avoid falling into the hands of the other.

The imperialist superpowers take advantage of some ideas which are now being spread and designed to weaken the peoples' struggle. Those spreading these ideas want to persuade the peoples not to irritate the superpowers. They should follow the policy of balance between them. Yet it is known that the aggressors have often unleashed their invasions under the pretext of preserving the balance.

The aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs are the two main pillars upon which the strategy of the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--is based and designed to extend their domination and hegemony throughout the world and to prepare a new world war. They now constitute the same great danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples. We think that the efforts designed to cover up, or dress up, the aggressive nature of NATO of the Warsaw Pact and to justify and encourage the military might of one or the other bloc must be rejected.

After unmasking the arms trade carried out by the imperialist powers, the Albanian representative continued: The initiatives undertaken to create so-called zones of peace, or nuclear free [zones] including the initiative to turn the Balkan area into such a zone, do not remove the danger of war. The imperialists and the social imperialists claim as meaningless the notion that the small peoples and countries can live freely and independently without relying, economically and militarily, on a great state. Notions of this kind must be rejected resolutely. History shows clearly that the peoples can successfully resist and defeat their enemies, regardless of their size and power. To successfully counter the aggressive policy of imperialist and neocolonialist intervention, a healthy unity and genuine solidarity of the freedom-loving peoples and countries are indispensable, not a false solidarity.

The preachings of the three worlds theoreticians for unselective unification of the true anti-imperialist forces with the pro-imperialist, reactionary and fascist forces, even with U.S. imperialism, sabotage the peoples' struggle against their enemies--the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The weapons, the arms race and war preparations are the result of the policy of the imperialist powers, a concrete reflection of the designs of imperialism and social imperialism to extend their domination throughout the world. Therefore, in your view, it would be utopian to think that the imperialist powers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, would take any genuine step toward disarmament.

The peoples aspire for true disarmament. They are increasing their vigilance and determination to curb the hand of the imperialist aggressors. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Albanian people, has stressed: When one is determined to live free and upright, blackmail retreats; forces are revived, the bravery of the people grows and the aggressor finds it difficult to attack. What is important for the peoples is that they should not fall into fatalism, they should not become passive observers and they should not be caught by surprise. They should be prepared for the worse and they should fight to avoid the appearance of this evil.

The interests of peace and security in the Mediterranean, the Albanian representative continued, require that the Mediterranean countries that have foreign military bases on their territories should liquidate them and provide no facilities whatever for the fleets of the two superpowers to enter their ports for resting, replenishing and so-called friendly calls. The granting of air corridors and port facilities provided to the war fleets of one superpower or the other creates dangers to the freedom and independence of the people of that country and also to the peoples of the neighboring countries.

The Soviet social imperialists were dreaming of turning Albania into a military naval base and that our ports would become centers for their warships against our neighbors and other friendly peoples of the Mediterranean. However, regardless of the blackmail and threats, the Albanian Government resolutely rejected these attempts and did not allow the establishment of foreign [naval bases] on Albanian territory. The constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania stipulates clearly and explicitly that the establishment of foreign military bases and forces on the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is not allowed.

This constitutional norm reflects the internationalist, principled and friendly policy pursued by Albania so that its territory should never, under any circumstance, be used for aggressions against the peoples of the neighboring countries. By so doing, Albania has made and is making its modest contribution to the preservation of peace and security in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and Europe.

HOXHA ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON PRIZREN LEAGUE

AU121615 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 12 June carries a 5-minute report on a national conference devoted to studies related to the Prizren League which opened in Tirana that morning. Reported as attending were scientists, veterans, scholars, historians, a group of scientists from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and fellow-countrymen from Turkey, the United States, France, Argentina, Romania and Austria. Also attending were party-state leaders "Comrade Enver Hoxha, party Central Committee first secretary; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; (?Comrades) Hekuran Isai, Adil Carcani, Hysni Kapo, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Ramiz Alia, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Pilo Peristeri, Llambi Gegprifti, Simon Stefani and Qirjako Mihali; members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government and others".

The reporter then says the rostrum was taken by Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, who declared the conference open on behalf of the commission set up to organize the conference devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Prizren League. According to the reporter, the floor was then taken by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, who delivered the report "The Albanian Prizren League and its Historical Roots". Prof Stefana Pollo and Prof Arben Puto also reported on this topic but the reporter gives no further details of these reports. At this point the first session of the conference was adjourned and the next session will take place this afternoon.

Second Session Reported

AU121935 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 12 June reports that the national conference on the Prizren League held its second session that afternoon. The announcer says the session heard a report by Prof Alfred Uci on the Prizren League movement as a cultural factor in the Albanian national renaissance. At this point, the announcer says, the proceedings of the first day of the conference were adjourned. The conference is reported to carry on its proceedings tomorrow morning, 13 June. Following the report on the opening and second sessions of this forum, the announcers read extracts from the reports delivered at the opening session of the national conference on the Prizren League by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, and Prof Stefano Pollo.

Exhibition Opened

LD121204Y Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 12, (ATA)--In the framework of the numerous activities being carried out in the capital on occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Albanian League of Prizren, the exhibition "Albanian League of Prizren 1878-1881" opened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture, yesterday.

Present were working people of the cultural-scientific institutions, representatives of mass organizations, scholars and other invitees.

Present were also Hysni Kapo and Ramiz Alia, the members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party; Manush Myftiu, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Xhelil Gjoni, the secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee and other comrades.

Attending were also the group of scientists from various countries, who have come to this country upon the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the P.S.R. of Albania to attend the national conference of the studies on the 100th anniversary of the Albanian League of Prizren.

Present were also citizens of Albanian origin from Turkey and compatriots from the USA, France, Argentina, Romania and Austria.

Prof Aleks Buda, the chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the P.S.R. of Albania, spoke at the ceremony organized on the occasion.

Then Tefta Cami, the minister of education and culture, cut the ribbon and those present visited the exhibition.

HOXHA, SHEHU ATTEND FUNERAL OF FRASHERI BROTHERS

LD112210Y Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, June 11, ATA--Today, the funeral ceremony of the remains of the outstanding ideologist and leader of the Albanian League of Prizren Abdyl Frasheri and the great national poet Naim Frasheri took place in Tirana. The people of the capital honoured with the most profound respect their memory and work.

A grand meeting was organized on this occasion in the square in front of the monument of the legendary leader of the Albanian people in the 15th century Gjergj Kastrioti-Scanderbeg. At the center of the capital, Tirana is in great animation today. The inhabitants gather at the meeting from all the city quarters. Veterans from various districts of the country are also present. About 100,000 persons attend this meeting. There were also patriots from Mosovo, citizens of Albanian origin from Turkey and compatriots from the U.S.A., France, Argentina, Romania and Austria. Also present were the group of the scientists from the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo and scientists from various countries who, at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the P.S.R. of Albania have come to take part at the national conference of the studies on the Albanian League of Prizren. Also present was the nephew of the Frasheri brothers Emin Ereri, who has come to Albania these days.

Present was also the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (M-LGL), which, at the invitation of the C.C. of the PLA, Albanian Party of Labor, is in Albania these days.

The coffins with the remains of the two Frasheri brothers are wrapped with the national flag. They were carried from the [word indistinct] of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district to the Scanderbeg Square and were put on gun-carriages. A group of militarymen carry pillows in their hands with the decorations, medals and orders the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded to the brothers Abdyl and Naim Frasheri.

The members of the commission for the organisation of the funeral ceremony of the remains of Abdyl Frasheri and Naim Frasheri and later on veterans, young men and women, many inhabitants paid homage near the coffins.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the P.L.A. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Mehmet Shehu and other party and state leaders came at the Scanderbeg Square as well. They paid homage near the coffins with the remains of the two Frasheri brothers. The band played the national anthem.

The meeting organized for this occasion was opened by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Party Committee of the Tirana District, Simon Stefani.

The speech on the occasion was delivered by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu.

Then the cortege leaves for the beautiful hills near the capital, where the memorial of the Frasheri brothers rises amidst greenness and flowers. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the other party and state leaders and the cortege of the working people accompany the coffins walking on foot in the boulevard "Deshmoret E Kombit". Salvos were fired during the funeral ceremony of the remains. Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu laid a wreath on behalf of the C.C. of the PLA. Many other wreaths were also laid.

ATA SCORES SOVIET, U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFRICA

LD091128Y Tirana ATA in English 0933 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

["Brutal Interference of the Superpowers and Other Imperialist Powers in Africa"]

[Text] Tirana, June 9, (ATA)--Recently, the situation in Zaire has become very tense as a result of the brutal interference of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, the interference of international reaction and the policy pursued by the ruling local bourgeoisie. Taking advantage of the turbulent situation they have created in the region of Shaba, the two imperialists superpowers and their neocolonialist tools, are trying by all manner of means to stretch their predatory tentacles in Africa. In the context of this imperialist plot, Washington has engaged many military transport aircraft to dispatch the troops of its satellites into that region. According to the news agencies, huge C-5 military transport planes transported a contingent of 600 Moroccan soldiers to Kolwezi, centre of the region of Shaba, as well as large amounts of military equipment. It is also reported that a U.S. military delegation (?will) make a tour of Africa in the [word indistinct] to secure the broad participation of various African countries in this conflict. The aim of this tour is to implement the warmongering U.S. policy of setting the Africans against the Africans. The Soviet social imperialists too, in fierce rivalry with U.S. imperialism, are carrying out the same feverish activity in order to profit as much as possible from the grave situation created in the region of Shaba.

The participation in whatever form on the side of one or the other superpowers in the conflict of Shaba, which is a consequence of the intrigues of the superpowers is to the detriment of the interests of the people of that region and of the peoples of (?all) the other African countries, which have become the target of the predatory aims of the two most dangerous and most aggressive imperialist superpowers history has ever known, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, as well as the other imperialist powers.

BRIEFS

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Tirana, June 9, (ATA)--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic or Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Aldea Militaru, arrived in Albania, yesterday. At the airport the ambassador was welcomed by the vice-chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. He was also welcomed by heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR PREMIER'S VISIT REPORTED

AU091306Y BRATISLAVA PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[Text of communique on the 5-6 June visit to Bulgaria by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal]

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 5-6 June 1978.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The premiers of the Governments of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria informed each other regarding the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ and the 11th BCP Congresses, and about the further tasks in the sphere of the two countries' economic and social development. They expressed appreciation of the successes achieved in building advanced socialist societies in the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

They further discussed the current state of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations, and in this they devoted particular attention to the prospects and possibilities for the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and the all-round cooperation between the two fraternal socialist countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have been developing successfully and growing richer in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the interests of the people of the two countries, and are a contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community to peace and social progress in the world.

They emphasized the extraordinary significance for the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations of the meetings and talks of the party and government delegations, led on the Czechoslovak side by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and on the Bulgarian side by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in January 1975 in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The premiers emphasized that the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and particularly the expansion of specialization and cooperation in production are important factors in the strengthening and deepening of mutual economic relations and are a contribution to the fulfillment of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. In this connection, they expressed satisfaction with the activity of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, of the central planning bodies and the two countries' economic ministries.

They stated that the dynamic development of the two countries' economies creates new possibilities for still more successful mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Mutual relations are also being systematically expanded in the sphere of culture, education and science, which makes it possible for the two countries to become better acquainted with each others' cultural values. [paragraph continues]

The steadily developing tourism also contributes to the deepening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples.

The premiers also exchanged views on some current problems of the international situation and stated their complete unanimity of views.

The two sides confirmed that the unshakable foundation of the foreign policy of the CSSR and that of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is their friendship and alliance with the USSR and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. They attach great importance to the strengthening of the coordination of the socialist countries' foreign-political activity and to a consistent implementation of the joint measures elaborated by the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

The most urgent foreign-political task is the further deepening of the process of detente, which is the dominant trend of contemporary international relations, and which must include the military sphere as well, in the sense of the final act adopted in Helsinki.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria express full support for the USSR proposals on the halting of feverish armament, on the ban of the production, accumulation, proliferation and use of nuclear neutron bombs, and on the conclusion of appropriate international agreements. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR support the Soviet proposals on practical ways of halting intensified rearmament, as submitted to the UN General Assembly special disarmament session. They express their readiness to contribute to the maximum extent to the UN General Assembly's special session, to enable adoption of concrete recommendations aimed at resolving the questions of disramament. They support the proposal for the convocation of an all-world disarmament conference, which would be the most suitable forum for the adoption of concrete measures in this sphere.

The two sides expressed profound concern about the situation in the Middle East. They resolutedly condemned Israel's aggressive policy, which is the main cause of tension in this area. They are convinced that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the condition that Israeli troops are withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, that the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people are insured, including the inalienable right to self-determination and establishment of their own state, and the guaranteeing of a peaceful and secure existence for all states and nations in this area. They emphasized that the Middle East problem can be resolved only through collective efforts with the PLO's unconditional participation, which presupposes the renunciation of the policy of separate negotiations and the resumption of the Geneva peace conference's activity.

They further condemned Israel's armed aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon, and insist on an immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

The two sides expressed determination to continue supporting African countries and nations in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism. They resolutely condemned the intensified attacks of imperialist and local reactionary forces against progressive African states and national liberation movements.

The two sides condemned the increasingly antisocialist and militarist course of the Chinese leadership, which is a grave danger to peace and progress in the world, and is at sharp variance with the vital interests of the Chinese people. The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria unconditionally endorse the Soviet Union's proposal for the normalization of interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides support the position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, striving for the settlement of Vietnamese-Cambodian relations.

The premiers expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere and with complete unanimity on all questions.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal invited Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly working visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT DINNER FOR BRANDT NOTED

AU121520Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic Bulgaria, at official dinner for Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] at the Boyana residence in Sofia on 7 June]

[Text] In his toast, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, after having welcomed the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], stressed that the radical and tremendous changes in the economic and social life of Bulgaria in the last 33 years are the results of the Bulgarian people's labor, who, under BCP leadership, have implemented Georgi Dimitrov's legacy, namely to achieve within 15-20 years as much as other peoples, under different historical circumstances, have achieved within centuries. The FRG's achievements are known in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. These successes, as well as the achievements of other European peoples, were possible because our continent has been at peace for as long as 33 years and because peaceful coexistence is gaining an increasing number of supporters.

The BCP and the SPD have obvious ideological differences and maintain different stands on a number of problems, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared. However, the problem of preserving and consolidating peace today stands above everything else. Peace, the struggle to preserve it, must rally all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world. The question is this: We, different as we are, must still do everything in our power to guarantee peaceful coexistence and understanding among peoples, the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman stated. Only thus will it be possible to halt the arms race. Realism and common sense can prevail over adventurism and over the race to produce mass annihilation weapons. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence; that is why it is necessary to intensify the process of political detente and to complement it with military detente.

Dwelling on the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that these relations are developing in the sectors of economy, science, technology, culture, sports and tourism--in all sectors of mutual interest.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation of his talks with Willy Brandt, which, he said, were very friendly, sincere and constructive, governed by the sincere concern about and wish to guarantee peace and cooperation among the countries and peoples, and he stressed that, undoubtedly, such talks will be of great importance for the future development of cooperation between the two parties, as well as between the FRG and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO IRAN

Arrives in Teheran

LD121916Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, June 12 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on an official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari.

Czechoslovakia is interested in developing mutually advantageous relations with Iran, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told journalists after arrival on an official visit here today.

He noted that over the past five years turnover between the two countries rose four times and more possibilities exist for this favourable development to continue.

The minister said the purpose of his visit was to exchange views with Iranian representatives on the further implementation of the conclusions drawn by Czechoslovak and Iranian leaders, especially during the visit of Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to Prague last year.

He wants to discuss here also international topics, above all detente, disarmament, elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world and the peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems.

Begins Talks

LD122222Y Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, June 12 CETEKA--Official Czechoslovak-Iranian talks between foreign ministers of the two countries opened here today.

Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari of Iran dealt with the possibilities of further widening and deepening of all-round cooperation between the two countries, with respect to the results of last year's visit to Prague of Iranian Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his talks with leading Czechoslovak representatives.

In his toast at the dinner given here today in honor of the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Minister Khal'atbari highly appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations and welcomed the possibility to exchange views on their further widening.

He characterized the visit of Minister Chnoupek as a significant impulse for mutual understanding and cooperation. Besides political and cultural cooperation he appreciated also the Czechoslovak participation in the industrialization of Iran and its share in the construction of numerous industrial plants.

Minister Chnoupek expressed the hope that the visit to Iran of a Czechoslovak foreign minister will provide for a fruitful and successful exchange of views on all issues of common interest. He stressed that Czechoslovak and Iranian representatives have always agreed in their views on present international topics--strengthening of peace and security in the world, detente and the struggle against neo-colonialism. On the Middle East situation he said that the crisis must be solved on the basis of UN resolutions.

Iranian Coverage

For Iranian media reporting on the scheduled 4-day visit to Iran of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek see the Iran section of the 13 June Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD121412Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague today received Ionel Diaconescu, the new Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of his assumption of his post in the country. Comrade Lubomir Strougal also received Jaromir Vrla, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Nigeria today. The subject of their talk was the development of Czechoslovak-Nigerian relations, particularly in the economic field.

LENART MEETS WITH PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADERS

LD121327Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Communist Party of Paraguay, and Julio Rojas and Alfredo Alcorta, members of the party's Central Committee. In a comradely discussion, they discussed the further intensification and expansion of cooperation and friendly relations between the two communist parties.

BILAK RECEIVES SED, CSSR YOUTH DELEGATIONS

LD122252Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the close of the Days of Friendship of Youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, the delegations of the Union of Free German Youth and the Socialist Union of Youth were received in Prague today by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He conveyed to the representatives of both youth organizations cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He expressed his pleasure at the successful progress of the Days of Friendship and appreciation of their contribution to the further development of friendly contacts between the nations and youth organizations of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

He also stressed the contribution of both organizations to the education of the young generation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and socialist and proletarian internationalism, and pointed out the significant contribution made by young people in the construction of socialism.

At the opening of the cordial and friendly discussion, the heads of the delegations of both youth organizations, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, handed Vasil Bilak a letter of greetings which had been sent by the participants in the rally of the two countries' young people, held in Hrauec Kralove, to Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker.

BILAK MEETS WITH CISSOKO-LED SENEGALESE DELEGATION

LD122231Y Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague June 12 CETEKA--Presidium member and Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today General Secretary of the Senegalese African Independence Party Central Committee Seydou Cissoko and party's Deputy General Secretary Thierno Amath Sansoko.

They exchanged information of the policy of their parties and their views on the world communist and national liberation movement.

INDRA RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD122330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly today received Mohamed Cherif Sahli, Algerian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty.

MPR DELEGATION LED BY TSEDENBAL ARRIVING 13 JUNE

LD121306Y Prague CTK in English 1158 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 12 CETEKA--A party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, will arrive here tomorrow on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The delegation will visit Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the President of the republic and the Czechoslovak Government.

CARTER'S SUPPORT FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE CONDEMNED

LD122034Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] United States Senator William Fulbright said some time ago that the role of Radio Free Europe is sufficiently known to the world and that it belongs on the rubbish heap of cold war and history. The world democratic public has long been aware of this. This espionage and subversive radio station has thoroughly compromised itself with its subversive activities against socialist countries, activities which blatantly violate the conclusions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is therefore all the more surprising and annoying that the Carter administration is far from banning the activities of Radio Free Europe and the like. It is doing the very opposite and has decided that their dirty work against socialist countries should be intensified.

In Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty the Carter administration has rediscovered a tool which may well serve the interests of predatory American imperialism, help it in its endeavors toward world supremacy and play a subversive role as regards socialist countries.

Therefore, United States President Carter decided to increase financial support for the odious activities of these ideologically subversive American espionage radio stations. Decisions were also made to improve their technical equipment. The staff of Radio Free Eueope is to be increased. Less capable and less adaptable members of the staff are to be replaced by others who are more flexible in adapting themselves to the political concepts of the Carter administration.

In a more cunning way than before Radio Free Europe is trying to slander the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It conducts open publicity for the plans of the United States Pentagon and NATO armaments. It supports the production of the United States neutron weapons. It gives its microphone to renegades, to people who have betrayed the ideas of socialism, the ideas of progress and peace, to people who are trying to undermine the unity of the international communist and working class movement.

Naturally it is the chief mission of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to discredit realistic socialism. That is why the subversive radio stations are trying to incite internal unrest in socialist countries. Not even these radio stations can deny the achievements of socialism. Therefore they orient themselves toward dissatisfied individuals, toward enemies of socialism, in short, toward highly untypical cases within socialist society. They are trying to generalize them and to present them as typical phenomena. The bulletin of Free Europe and Liberty published in Munich openly wrote the other day that the Western philosophy of peaceful coexistence presupposes pressure by private persons and groups against governments of socialist countries. This boils down to an open admission of gross interference in their internal affairs. This corroborates that Washington is using these subversive radio stations for activities in contravention with the Helsinki final act.

It is therefore hardly surprising that even realistic American senators hold the view that the very existence of these radio stations is poisoning the international atmosphere. As Senator William Fulbright put it some time ago, they should be on the rubbish heap of history among the rubble of cold war.

BRNO COURT PASSES SENTENCES FOR HIJACK ATTEMPT

LD122154Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brno, June 12 CETEKA--The regional court in Brno has sentenced Ladislav Sevec to eight years jail for his attempt to hijack a Czechoslovak plane, and Tomas Stejskal and Zdenek Vardan to one-year prison terms each for preparations to hijack a Czechoslovak plane.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES DISSIDENT JIRI PELIKAN

LD112314Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Karel Simon commentary]

[Excerpts] Ten years ago rightwing revisionists and enemies of socialism launched counter-revolutionary actions in Czechoslovakia aimed at severing Czechoslovakia from the socialist community and restoring capitalism in this country. Rightwing revisionists of the Kriegel, Pelikan, Mlynar, Dubcek and other types succeeded in splitting the Communist Party and society, bringing about a crisis and threat of civil war. Therefore internationalist assistance was rendered to Czechoslovakia at the request of central bodies and thousands of Czechoslovak citizens.

Not long ago a long story by an emigre, the traitor of the Czechoslovak people, Jiri Pelikan, was published abroad. True, the majority of people in Czechoslovakia have already forgotten about the existence of such a name. Pelikan headed his story "Ten Years of Winter in Czechoslovakia," depicting Prague as the world capital of silence.

Who is Jiri Pelikan who now, as an emigre and in foreign pay, is viciously slandering our country? As the general secretary of Czechoslovakis's Communist Party and president of the republic, Gustav Husak characterized him at a municipal communist party conference here in Prague, Pelikan, while possessing his party card which he did for over a quarter of century, made the best of it.

Pelikan, like Sik, Kohout, Liehm, Vaculik, and others had joined the party as a careerist, for gaining personal advantages. He always tried hard to be near the party top officials, such as Antonin Novotny, who worked at that time as leading secretary of the regional Communist Party Committee in Prague. In the early '50's Pelikan literally wormed his way into the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, where the then first secretary of the Central Committee set up for him a cultural department which Pelikan was heading.

At that time Pelikan belonged to the top hardliners, dogmatists and sectarians who were even more eager than the top officials expected them to be. But at the end of the '50's Pelikan, like his buddy Sik and others, started to melt politically or--to put it in other words--he started to sail with the new wind. In this way an unprincipled rightist revisionist started to emerge gradually from a dogmatist and sectarian.

When a rightwing faction was discovered within the party in 1961, Jiri Pelikan was among them, but Antonin Novotny kept a protecting hand over his protege Pelikan: the others were disciplined by the party not Jiri Pelikan. He knew how to kowtow; he used to inform on others. In other words, he managed to use every situation to his own benefit. Naturally, he was warned, too, even by the first secretary himself. However, after a year Antonin Novotny--to show that he still trusted Pelikan--appointed him director general of Czechoslovak television.

Jiri Pelikan and his Zionist friends could wish for nothing better. They had gained control over the most effective mass medium, television. Jiri Pelikan and his Zionist group in Czechoslovak television had a well-devised action plan: step by step they removed honest workers devoted to socialism, replacing them by Zionists and enemies of socialism.

In this way Czechoslovak television was turned into the main instrument for manipulating public opinion in favor of promoting the aims of the rightwing. They achieved that the contents of television programs fully merged with the ideological subversion of such radio stations as Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, the Voice of America.

The Jiri Pelikan type silenced and terrorized others not only in the mass media but in the overall political life--honest editors and citizens who desired to assess the situation in Czechoslovakia in a truthful and objective manner. Aided by Pelikan, Czechoslovak television played a very negative role in the crisis period of 1968, being one of the most effective tools used by rightwing revisionists and counterrevolutionaries in deceiving not only the Czechoslovaks but also the world public in general.

Cynicism, demagogy and lies: those were the methods mastered by the Zionist and counterrevolutionary Jiri Pelikan. All Pelikan's life to date is actually nothing but deception and lies. His objective in life was careerism, money and power. He had all this under Novotny and he wanted to have this also under Dubcek and company. Jiri Pelikan was and is a man void of honor and character, his personal objectives and interests always being above anything else.

Therefore for 20 years he had been acting the part of Antonin Novotny's friend as the latter had helped him on his way up, but Jiri Pelikan had always been a Judas, with ambiguous morals, posing as a loyal communist but slandering communism clandestinely, just as today in the service of Czechoslovakia's enemies he is heaping abuse at his former country. But that country is prospering without him while Jiri Pelikan will be forgotten just as everybody who deserts and betrays his homeland.

CARDINAL TOMASEK REPORTS ON POLISH VISIT

Prague KATOLICKE NOVINY in Czech 21 May 78 p 3 WA

[Article by Cardinal Tomasek: "Greetings From Poland"]

[Text] I joyfully report to you that the believers in Poland greet you very cordially and assure you of their unity in prayers. I met them in Wroclaw on 27-29 April, headed by Karel Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz and his three suffragan bishops. It happened on the occasion of a theological-philosophical symposium lasting 3 days. It took place in the aula of the Wroclaw Metropolitan Seminary, established in 1565 and completely renewed after the war and working for 30 years, not in "German Lebensraum" but in the Polish People's Republic. This seminary, affiliated with the Papal Spiritual Academy, is the largest of all diocesan seminaries. More than 200 theologians are studying there.

The leading theme of the symposium was "Faith and Science". The level of the conferences--given mostly by professors of theological faculties, Lublin Catholic University (KUL) and diocesan seminaries--documented a high professional erudition. The discussion was on the same level. Franz Cardinal Konig, Archbishop of Vienna, delegated secretary D. Vinzenzo Miano to this symposium.

I celebrated a pontifical holy mass in a totally filled cathedral on the evening of Friday, 28 April. I spoke in a Polish homily to the attending theologians, priests, and religious believers on how they should view and fulfill their very responsible mission within the Church and society at the present time.

While meeting bishops, priests and believers, it became clear to me that they are vividly interested in closer contacts with us. One of the suffragan bishops of Wroclaw, Jan Majdanski, a former concentration camp prisoner, remembered very vividly his co-prisoners who were Czech priests.

Very warmly remembered were our pilgrims to Czenstochowa. Their profound piety and confidence in the Mother of God was highly praised. Those who have already visited us gladly remembered our people, our beautiful country. Those who have not yet visited us expressed their longing to do so.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVE GAUS

LD121246Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

Receives Hungarian Envoy

LD121330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Dr Matyas Szuros, the Hungarian ambassador, for a farewell visit. Erich Honecker thanked the ambassador for his contribution to the development of cooperation between the two states and peoples and decorated him with the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold.

GDR OBSERVES NATIONAL TEACHERS DAY

Central Committee Message

LD121320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0530 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Berlin--Numerous meritorious teachers are being honored today, "Teachers Day."

"The SED Central Committee has congratulated teachers, educators, nursery school teachers, pioneer leaders, vocational training teacners, lecturers in teacher training establishments, school officials and pedagogic scientists on their national day. The greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, states with reference to their achievements in the implementation of the Ninth SED Congress and in preparation for the eighth pedagogic congress this year: 'With great involvement and a sense of political responsibility you are training and educating a young generation which loves its socialist fatherland and is dedicated to proletarian internationalism, which is allied in close friendship with the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries, and which helps actively in shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR.'"

Thirty percent of all teachers in the GDR are currently under the age of 30. Some 180,000 teachers are employed in schools, and some 53,000 nursery school teachers in kindergartens.

Stoph Toast

LD121946Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, Teachers' Day, Erich Honecker invited teachers to a reception at the State Council. Willi Stoph conveyed the personal greetings of Erich Honecker and congratulated all GDR teachers on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. He singled out the teachers who this morning received the title of "Meritorious Teacher of the People" and "Meritorious Master of Sports."

Willi Stoph proposed a toast paying tribute to their meritorious work in the communist education of youth. "They have applied all their knowledge and ability to educating our children in the spirit of love for our socialist fatherland, proletarian internationalism and firm friendship with our fraternal ally, the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community." He pointed out that the 10-year polytechnic secondary school and the unified socialist education system are among the great social achievements produced by the working class and all working people in the 29 years of the GDR's existence.

DEFENSE MINISTER LECTURES ON SED MILITARY POLICY

AU121440Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Topical Problems of SED Military Policy"]

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, spoke about topical problems of the party's military policy in the Karl Marx Party College at the SED Central Committee on Tuesday. In a lecture on the opening of the traditional military-political lecture series, he dealt with the close connection between the defense capability of socialism and progress in the detente process, and also with the causes and manifestations of imperialist aggressiveness and with the main political-ideological and military tasks in shaping the GDR's national defense. At the beginning of the event the defense minister was received by Prof Hanna Wolf, rector of the party college and member of the SED Central Committee, amid the cordial applause of the professors, lecturers and party college students.

"The strength and great advantage of socialist national defense lies in the fact that it is organized and guided by the party of the workers class and is supported by the party and the entire people," the speaker pointed out. "Viewed this way the entire revolution, the creation and armed protection of the developed socialist society are the subject of our party work in both study and operational activities."

Army General Hoffmann referred to the immense armament expenditures adopted at the recent NATO summit conference in Washington, which remained unaffected by the UN special session on disarmament being held at the same time. "It is the monopolistic essence--which hence tends to aggressiveness--of the imperialist system of domination which breeds ever new aggressiveness that has prompted us from the very beginning, as Comrade Honecker has repeatedly stated, to approach the detente process without any illusions or naive ideas. The existence of predatory imperialism and of its tremendous military apparatus of violence today is the only reason for the existence of the strong, well-equipped and trained socialist armed forces and defense systems."

Modern military technology has been making increasing demands on the instructors and all army members, he said. The importance of ideological work is growing--that is, of the offensive, well-argued and convincing propagation of our concept of the world and of our daily policy. "This is where the decisive foundations for the moral spirit of the armed forces, for combat readiness and the consciousness of victory are created."

The party leadership has drawn up a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist military policy, consistently applying Lenin's doctrine on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It incorporates and creatively elaborates the latest military-scientific findings and the vast experiences of the Soviet comrades in arms with our own conditions.

"Just as man--that is, the working man--the child and the labor veteran stand at the center of our society, of our policy, so their ideas, sentiments and actions are also at the center of all our activities in defense of our country," the minister said. "This is why we regard socialist paramilitary education, particularly that of youth, as a primary basic problem in accomplishing the military class assignment set for us by the Ninth SED Congress."

The demand for cogent arguments, for more efficient party organization on a large scale, for a clear picture of friend and foe and for high personal commitment that goes as far as defense determination has been closely connected with the socialist science of leadership and education. "Thus the Central Committee resolutions on our party's educational work are at the same time also a signpost for the well-founded and increasingly effective military policy work of all communists, for their work for the GDR's national defense, for a reliable armed protection of socialism," Army General Hoffmann stated.

The military policy lecture series at the party college will be continued with lectures by the deputy national defense ministers, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, chief of the main staff of the National People's Army, and Adm Valdemar Verner, head of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army.

WERNER KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ANGOLAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD121904Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received Angolan Transport Minister Fernando Faustino Muteka for a friendly conversation. He briefed the minister on the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee and paid tribute to the fraternal solidarity of the two states. They discussed the development of economic relations and the deepening of long-term cooperation in the transport field. GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt took part in the conversation, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS DAVID ROCKEFELLER IN NEW YORK

AU121444Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] New York (ADN dispatch)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, for a talk in New York on Wednesday. David Rockefeller, who is a member of the Council for Foreign Affairs in New York, expressed his appreciation for the GDR's efforts to give the U.S. public access to treasures of European culture, and expressed the expectation that the current exhibit of Dresden art treasures would be followed by further cultural highlights from the GDR. Recalling David Rockefeller's GDR visit, Foreign Minister Fischer and David Rockefeller discussed during their meeting possibilities for further developing relations between the GDR and the United States.

On the same day, Oskar Fischer also had a talk with Guyana's foreign minister, Esmond Jackson.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES SUPPORT FROM GDR

LD111756Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Nabil Qulaylat, head of the PLO bureau in the GDR, has described the "week of solidarity with the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East for peace and social progress," which ends today, as an expression of the consistent anti-imperialist stance of the GDR. In an ADN interview the PLO representative said: "We accord our gratitude and recognition to the SED leaders, the government and all the people of the GDR for the manifold and effective political and moral support and material aid and for the solidarity that comes from the heart."

At the same time, Nabil Qulaylat expressed his great appreciation for the support given by the socialist community of states, above all the Soviet Union, to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and all progressive forces in the Middle East for peace, independence and social progress. "Just as international solidarity helped Cuba, Vietnam and today's liberated African states to victory, so true friends now stand at our side also."

According to Nabil Qulaylat, the crux of the Palestine problem is the refusal of the Palestinian people's right to national and social self-determination by a whole series of imperialist political machinations, in particular the aggressive Zionism of the ruling power, Israel. He described the guarantee of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 as an "essential condition for a just and permanent peace settlement in the Middle East." The Israeli aggressors have not been able to achieve their aim of destroying the PLO and its forces and the Palestinian people and the Lebanese progressive forces.

Referring to the latest aggression against southern Lebanon, Nabil Qulaylat accused Israel of using internationally proscribed weapons such as the cluster bomb against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

The Palestinian representative emphatically condemned the support for this policy of aggression rendered by the United States and other imperialist states. In conclusion he stressed the need for a solidarity alliance of all progressive forces in the Middle East.

GDR PROVIDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD110224Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Interview with Dr Karl-Heins Lebentrua, chief of the International Relations Department in the GDR Ministry of Health]

[Summary] A large group of GDR doctors is working in Oran, Algeria and another "relatively large group of doctors" is looking after patients in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. GDR medical staff are helping to train cadres in developing countries. The GDR has also undertaken to train medical cadres from young nations in the GDR.

Patients from young liberated nations are receiving special treatment in the GDR. "We have many patients from Angola for specialist treatment, mainly in (Rostick-Jeestadt) [word indistinct] hospital. Most of them are fighters of the national liberation movement." Patients from other African, Southeast Asian and Latin American countries are receiving specialist treatment free of charge in the GDR. The GDR is sending vaccines and medicines to these countries and provides the World Health Organization with several million doses of smallpox vaccine to help in the worldwide program to eradicate smallpox.

U.S. POLICY ON AFRICA, DISARMAMENT EXAMINED

DW130825Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 12 Jun 78 DW

[Guenter Leuschner review of the past week]

[Text] A house of cards is collapsing. This is the heading one would like to give what is now transpiring in Washington. You will recall that when a rebellion occurred in Shaba Province in the south of Zaire, the West immediately came up with the contention that the communists, especially the Cubans, had prepared and staged the whole thing. The U.S. President's security adviser announced that evidence was forthcoming and the President himself used the NATO summit meeting in Washington to give this alleged Cuban responsibility as a reason for justifying NATO's intervention in Zaire. Since then the United States has put into operation a gigantic airlift to Zaire. [passage indistinct]

The antisocialist campaign and hysteria have increased for which parallels can be found only in the cold war years. Since then a U.S. Senate committee has been looking into this reliable proof of Cuba's involvement which Mr Brzezinski announced and on whose basis this whole mechanism [several words indistinct] was started. It is looking into the matter and f nds more and more that such evidence does not exist. The headline of a big-bourgeois paper in the FRG said today: Doubts are growing in Washington about Cuba's participation in the Shaba rebellion; and the subtitle reads: errors of the U.S. intelligence service. Another headline reads as follows: Was Carter wrongly informed by the CIA chief?

In the meantime i[illegible]out, moreover, that the evidence of the CIA and of Brzezinski consisted of a Cub[illegible]hich i [several words indistinct] in an Angolan port. Senator Sparkman of[illegible]by, who usually supports the President, expressed his clear doubts about the[illegible]vidence and announced an in-depth review of U.S. Africa policy. And[illegible]was even more outspoken. He spoke of a clear parallel with what happe[illegible]e Vietnam war. By that he meant the notorious Tonkin affair, the incid[illegible]orth Vietnamese and U.S. warships invented by the CIA which provided the U.S. G[illegible]t at the time with [several words indistinct] a murderous war of power agai[illegible]he DRV and for its aggression in South Vietnam. The Tonkin lie later played a sensational role in the United States as proof of the machinations of the intelligence services, but also as proof of the carelessness and unscrupulousness with which the responsible people in Washington made use of every lie to escalate the Vietnam war.

It may be that the memory of the consequences of that time, the Vietnam trauma, played a role in the growing doubts spreading among leading U.S. congressmen. [passage indistinct] but (?there), more lies are being produced, as always. [passage indistinct] And have other responsible politicians forgotten Tonkin, too, so quickly?

A house of cards has caved in, a lie has burst like a soap bubble. [several words indistinct] annul what it has initiated in the meantime on the basis of slander? [several words indistinct] the airlift which they launched just the other day. Will they discontinue the training of Zaire soldiers and recall the so-called African force? And will they, above all, make due apologies to those whom they have offended and slandered during the past few days and weeks? Will the anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign be discontinued which by now has inflicted considerable harm on reason and detente?

We may be anxious to see the consequences of this collapse of a house of cards, but probably nobody in our country needs to warn against undue optimism, all the more since the African aspect of U.S. policy is a mere reflection of a general line which manifests itself generally in relations with the Soviet Union and, above all, in the attitude toward disarmament as well. This is revealed by the accents which President Carter used in his latest speech and which people in Washington have termed directional in reply to charges that a zig-zag course is being pursued in foreign policy.

PRAVDA wrote that this speech, too, was a contradictory mixture, a dangerous wandering about in fog with threats and mollifications of the public at home. But above all it was a speech which benefitted those who do not want arms limitation but a turning away from international detente.

It is not by coincidence that U.S. commentators (?say) the President is placing his stakes on rivalry with the Soviet Union rather than on cooperation. [several words indistinct] and not a single word about the solution of the most urgent problem of the present, the disarmament problem. This indicates the military priorities which have been so tangible in Washington lately.

Carter did not make any utterances about disarmament at a time when the general debate of the UN special session in New York, which had lasted for nearly 3 weeks, was approaching its conclusion. An interim analysis of the hitherto most representative disarmament conference avers that nearly all representatives of the approximately 150 states see in this meeting a chance for halting the arms spiral. Most of them demanded concrete disarmament measures and [several words indistinct] nuclear disarmament special priority. [Several words indistinct] the Soviet proposals the foremost of which, as is generally known, is a halt of production of all nuclear weapons and a ban on all types of mass destruction weapons. [passage indistinct]

If it were not for the resistance of a handful of states, one of the most essential results of this UN special assembly would be an established fact by now--namely, a resolution on the discontinuation of nuclear weapons. And what this means for the future of disarmament, or even more so, for the future of mankind, can be imagined without any difficulty. But this resistance of a handful of states does exist. They are, mainly, the United States, the People's Republic of China, and a few other NATO states.

This is why it will be difficult to achieve conrete results in the second phase of the special session now beginning. During the forthcoming 3 working weeks, editorial committees are to come to terms on the final documents for which drafts exist. The different approach of some states and groups of states, however, will make such an accord difficult. This holds true not only for the desirable practical steps toward arms limitation, not only for common goals and principles for future state negotiations, but also for the convocation of a world disarmament conference on which the socialist countries insist because this conference would be capable of adopting really binding decisions.

(?Thus), it is too early to tell how far this special session will live up to its task, how far it will utilize the opportunity it is facing. But the conference did have a result: It has drawn the frontlines between advocates and opponents of military detente even more distinctly, and clarity on how these frontlines run is beneficial, too.

COMMENT ON LATEST PROPOSALS AT VIENNA TALKS

LD122144Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Parallel with the present UN disarmament meeting, the Vienna talks on troop reductions and arms limitation in central Europe have in the past few days again become the subject of international discussion. The reason for this? The socialist states submitted important new propcsals at the latest plenary meeting in Vienna. Guenther Meisler comments on their importance:

The socialist states have once again made an important drive, recognized as such even by objective observers in the West, in order to give momentum to the bogged-down Vienna talks on troop reductions and arms limitation. These talks have already been going on for 5 years without any visible results having been achieved. A reduction of the high concentration of the military potential present especially in central Europe would be of the greatest importance not only for our continent, but for the whole world.

It was clear to everybody from the very beginning that working out the relevant agreements would be a most complicated task. But decisive differences in the views became clear only when the solving of this task was tackled. While during the course of the years the socialist countries represented in Vienna came up with a number of initiatives all oriented toward the main aim of these talks--that is, a change in the military levels while maintaining the approximate balance of power with the absolute guarantee of the undiminished security of the participants--the NATO states proceeded from their basic concept of an assymetric unequal troops and arms reduction with the aim of unilateral military advantage, and thus a change in the balance of power to their advantage.

But logically such an attitude can only block any real progress in the talks. At the latest plenary meeting of the 14th round in mid-April of this year the Western countries modified their positions somewhat. In this they somehow took account of the socialist countries' considerations, although the general view of a unilateral assessment continues.

The socialist states have now, for their part, submitted important new proposals to overcome the existing stagnation. They have declared their readiness to stipulate, as a result of collective and numerical reductions, equal numbers of troops for the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe. The socialist countries agree in addition to limit the reductions to ground forces and to undertake a selective reduction of the arms of such troops as quoted by the Western side for the first phase of the reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The socialist countries propose that the Soviet Union and the United States in this first phase reduce their ground forces in central Europe by an equal percentage--that is, proportional to their numerical strength in this area. With these new proposals the socialist countries have flexibly and constructively taken up a number of viewpoints of the Western side naturally without having given up the fundamental principle of these talks. This primarily includes the principle of equal security and that of the definite inclusion of all states into the reduction measures.

The coming weeks will show whether the realistic basis given by the new socialist proposals for working out a mutually acceptable agreement will be recognized and utilized as such by the NATO states taking part in the Vienna talks.

SALZBURG FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING ASSESSED

DW121205Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 12 Jun 78 DW

[Text] The finance ministers of the Federal Republic, Switzerland and Austria met this weekend in Salzburg for an informal exchange of opinion on monetary policy issues, as was reported by Western news agencies. A few remarks by Dr Siegbert Gedlich:

The countries participating in the meeting have one thing in common--they presently dispose of comparatively hard currencies. They must, therefore, be the first to fear that they might become the victims of new waves of speculation on money markets. During the Salzburg meeting a joint finance-political policy was probably to be agreed on for the forthcoming economic summit of the leading Western industrial states in Bonn.

Bonn Finance Minister Matthoefer tried to win his colleagues over to the idea of creating an area of fixed exchange rates in Western Europe in order to add new countries to the so-called Euro-snake that way. But the West European monetary snake in the past has proved to be almost incapable of surviving. It became always more meager, and today it is moving as a sad worm through the Western monetary landscape. I recall the following: When in the early seventies the fixed exchange rate system with the dollar as the leading corrency collapsed, six EEC countries established a joint monetary system with the commitment of permitting just small upward or downward mutual monetary movements while floating the bloc jointly against the dollar. This alliance was joined later by Norway and Sweden.

Under the pressure of unavoidable foreign trade imbalances, Great Britain quit in 1972. Italy followed 1 year later. In 1974 France fled from the snake, joined it temporarily again, and quit it again in 1976. The last hard blow suffered by the snake was the withdrawal of Sweden in August last year. Even the remaining mini snake consisting of the FRG, the Benelux countries, Norway and Denmark proved incapable of coping with the agreed exchange rates.

If the Bonn finance minister has now suggested infusing new life into the exhausted snake, two very decisive questions will remain unanswered:

First, how does one avoid foreign trade imbalances upsetting the balances of payment, entailing unavoidable changes of monetary parties? Second, how does one regain the lost control over massive capital movements on money markets in view of the fact that there are about 570 billion vagabond Eurodollars in the channels of international circulation whose migration from country to country is continuing despite all regulation efforts of the states?

Experience proves sufficiently that eventually the differences of interest between capitalist competitors over and over again have led to fierce fighting on the currency front.

FURTHER DETAILS OF KADAR VISIT TO HAJDU-BIHAR COUNTY

AU1114201 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Jun 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Janos Kadar's Visit to Hajdu-Bihar County"]

[Summary] Janos Kadar, accompanied by Central Committee department chiefs Istvan Katona and Karoly Grosz, called on the morning of 7 June at the headquarters of the Hajdu-Bihar County Party Committee. He was welcomed by Laszlo Gazda, secretary of the basic organizations of the party apparatus, and met with members of the county party executive committee. At the meeting he was briefed by First Secretary Gyorgy Sikula and other county officials on current county affairs and activities.

"Janos Kadar informally greeted the members of the party executive committee and thanked them for the cordial reception and briefing."

The Red Star Producer Cooperative of Nadudvar, one of the country's largest collective farms, was the next stop on his program. At an informal discussion in the cooperative's conference room, the first secretary acquainted himself with the work and plans of the cooperative.

"At the end of the discussion, Janos Kadar expressed his congratulations to the producer cooperative for its successful cooperative ventures in plant production. He welcomed the progressive and correct endeavors in the spirit in which it has established an agricultural-industrial association and launched its operation.

Janos Kadar visited the Hungarian antifriction bearing plant of Debrecen in the afternoon, where he was briefed by Director General Laszlo Fiak on plant activities, and inspected several shops; he spoke with workers and technicians and learned about manufacturing processes.

At the conclusion of his program at the plant, Janos Kadar had an informal discussion with representatives of the Debrecen plant's worker collective, outstanding workers and socialist brigade leaders. The working days of factory life were discussed in detail, including both results and problems. At the end of the discussion, the head of a socialist brigade presented Janos Kadar with an ornamental clock trimmed with bearings to symbolize the clockwork labor organization the plant is capable of.

"Janos Kadar expressed warm thanks for the affectionate reception and the gift. He spoke with great appreciation of the experiences of his visit and the successful and effective work of the plant, which is of national importance. He noted with pleasure that the factory collective is characterized by upright steadfastness in production, the socialist brigade movement, political and social work and aktivist pursuit as well. He added that in the course of discussions with workers, peasants and intellectuals and meetings in various places, generally everywhere, one can sense a strengthening of the socialist features of our society, which--particularly today--is a cardinal aspect of our further development. We are united and guided by the same ideals, our society is becoming more and more cohesive and we understand each other more and more, this is a great advantage to us. The ability of leading party and government organs to elaborate on appropriate programs and goals is determined by the extent of the strengthening of our people's unity and the understanding and support of our policies among the workers, peasants and intellectuals."

In the evening, at a special room of the Golden Bull Hotel, Janos Kadar participated in a joint dinner with leading personages of Hajdu-Bihar County's scientific, cultural and artistic, state and mass organizations and socialist brigade leaders of the county.

HUNGARIAN, GDR DELEGATIONS BEGIN TALKS

LD121911Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--The 17th session of the Hungarian-GDR joint commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation began Monday in Budapest with a plenary meeting. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, while the GDR delegation is led by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister. The session was also attended by Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Hungary.

The major topics at the negotiations include the tasks determined last March at the meeting between the two countries' party and government delegations with a view to advancing economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The plenary session took stock of the development of mutual goods deliveries between Hungary and the GDR and it stipulated the tasks before the various organs of the joint commission in the coordination of the 1981-85 plans. Besides, it resolved on the expansion of cooperation in machine engineering, electronic and electro-technical branches.

LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR WORKERS

LD092026 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1100 GMT on 9 June carries a live report from the Mankacsy Hall of the parliament building in Budapest of a ceremony to award decorations to meritorious construction workers on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the construction and timber industry workers trade union. After an introduction, the report begins with a recorded excerpt of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Addressing the assembly, he says: "On the eve of this historic anniversary, let me wish all of you strength, good health, creative work and more success in the future. I hope that you will further enhance the good name and honor of the organized Hungarian workers, and that you will work successfully and usefully to build an advanced socialist society in our country."

An unidentified reporter then describes the scene and mood of the occasion and reports that the meeting is also attended by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Brutyo, MSZMP Central Control Committee secretary; Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council; Antal Apro, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member; and Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development.

The reporter then continues to quote from President Losonczi's remarks by saying: "The president of the Presidential Council also pointed out that the organized groups of construction and timber industry workers are linked by a thousand bonds to the entire working class. It accepts all the burdens and difficulties of waging the class struggle, but it also shares in its glory. With their organization and the results of their struggle, the construction and timber industry workers have written fine chapters in the history of the Hungarian workers movement and of the trade unions."

The reporter says that the president then greets each of the men to be awarded individually and presents them with the decorations. Two men receive the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary; and the Order of Merit for Labor in gold, silver and bronze is awarded to 35 men, the reporter says.

GYORI RECEIVES YOUTH FEDERATION SECRETARIES

LD091254Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The conference of secretaries of youth federations in socialist countries has ended in Budapest. The 3-day conference dealing with ideological questions was attended by Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian, Soviet and, as observers, Vietnamese youth leaders. They exchanged views on the international situation and on tasks in the ideological cooperation of youth federations. The participants in the conference signed a protocol. The secretaries were received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Attends Building Workers' Rally

LD111506Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Building Workers' Day has been celebrated in Szeged. At a rally held in the sports hall, Imre Gyori, party Central Committee secretary, spoke of the significance of the foundation of the Building Workers' Trade Union 75 years ago. At the meeting, more than 3,000 people received a total of 3 million forints in cash rewards and many building workers were awarded decorations.

SZEKER RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD121143Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 11,(MTI)--Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who had been on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the heads of government of the Serbian and Croatian Socialist Republics, returned to Budapest on Sunday.

MARJAI LEADS DELEGATION TO FAIR IN POZNAN

LD102100Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian Government delegation has left for Poznan for the opening of the International fair. It is led by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

SZEKACS CONCLUDES TALKS IN GHANA ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD092212Y Accra GNA in English 1630 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Accra, June 9, GNA--Prospects for technical cooperation between Ghana and Hungary are very bright, according to Mr Imre Szekacs, director-general of Hungary's organisation for international, technical and scientific cooperation.

Mr Szekacs, who had just concluded a week-long visit to Ghana at the head of a Hungarian team, said there were several fields in which the two countries could cooperate for mutual benefit. He added that his discussions with Ghanaian authorities and other individuals had shown that a fund of goodwill and understanding exists between the two countries. Speaking to the general manager of the GHANA NEWS AGENC Mr Kow Brown, who recently visited Hungary, Mr Szekacs stressed that his visit had taught him one thing: bright prospects for cooperation between Ghana and Hungary in all fields. He is due to return home this evening after his fifth visit to Ghana.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST PROPOSALS AT VIENNA NOTED

LD111218Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Peter Vajda comments on the Vienna force reduction talks.

In view of the normal state of European political relations and the present degree of political detente, the concentration of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is too high. This places increasing material burdens on the people and is gradually becoming an obstacle to the further development of political detente. Beginning with this consideration, the socialist countries have thus far drafted their proposals, and this is also the dominant motive of the proposal put forward at the 172nd plenary session.

The socialist countries have given their approval to the suggestion that the equal and collective reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe be brought to the same level--their strength should be fixed for each at 900,000 men, including the 700,000-strong ground forces. This means that the socialist countries, which have already included in their earlier proposals several elements of Western ideas, do not reject the Western concept of identical upper limits.

The socialist countries also have proposed that the USSR and the United States reduce the strength of their ground forces stationed in central Europe at this stage by an equal percentage, that is, proportionally. This, too, is in accordance with earlier Western ideas. By doing so, the socialist countries have moved toward a possible compromise, as far as possible, without damaging their security. The proposals of the socialist countries are the most important events of the Vienna talks this year.

These are constructive motions which can put an end to marking time, and a condition for progress now is that the Western side should also proceed from realities, from the fact that an approximate balance has been reached [illegible]e strength of the armed forces. It is in this way that the principle can be realized that neither side should gain unilateral advantages.

HUNGARIAN INTELLECTUALS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH ORLOV

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Jun 78 p 2 WA

[Text] A group of Hungarian intellectuals currently working in the West has issued a declaration against the conviction of Yuri Orlov, the critic of the Soviet regime. As reported, Orlov has been sentenced to 7 years of forced labor and 5 years of exile. The declaration has been signed by the sociologists Ivan Szelenyi and Maria Markus, the philosophers Agnes Heller, Ferenc Feher and Gyorgy Markus, and the authors Gyorgy Konrad and N. Haraszty. It reads as follows:

"We, Hungarian socialist intellectuals who have been forced to leave our homeland because of political and police repression but who do not by any means claim to be political emigrees, declare solidarity with Yuri Orlov and with all Soviet workers and intellectuals who were recently convicted because of their activity in the protection of the most elementary human rights.

"We wish to express not only our own protest, but to appeal to public opinion in the democratic left in both the West and the East. Beyond these facts, which are frightening in themselves, this offensive of the Soviet authorities is a sign that the systematic liquidation of the opposition has begun in the Soviet Union. In view of the situation in Eastern Europe, there is an implicit danger that militant police measures will spread to all countries of Eastern Europe. This process threatens not only those activists comprising the political opposition of Eastern Europe, but as can be seen on the basis of historical experience, all free-thinking people.

"We do not wish to remain silent about our conviction that the Western world shares in the responsibility for what has happened, since it can be considered no coincidence that these events occurred after conclusion of the Belgrade Conference. This fiasco of official diplomacy makes it even more urgent for us to turn to the public opinion of the democratic left in order to stress: It is unfitting to measure with a double standard. If one condemns all restrictions of human rights in the West--such as, for instance, the right to engage in one's profession in the FRG--as we do, it is a political and moral duty to speak out against a series of far graver cases in which overt, democratic activity is answered with forced labor and imprisonment.

"We demand the release of Yuri Orlov and all persons sentenced along with him as well as the release of all political prisoners in the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe. We call upon the whole of public opinion of the left to support this goal."

GIEREK VISITS DAIRY FARM, STEEL PLANT

LD121155Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, Central Committee first secretary, is today visiting Konin Voivodship. He has toured a recently constructed large dairy farm in [placename indistinct], and the Mostosal steel construction plant in Slupca.

BULGARIA'S DYULGEROV BEGINS VISIT 12 JUNE

LD122229Y Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June PAP--A delegation of the National Assembly of the Peoples's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, started its visit to Poland today.

A several-day visit of the Bulgarian guests to Poland is to contribute to the further expansion of the all-round relations between the two fraternal countries in the parliamentary plane and to the exchange of experiences between Polish and Bulgarian Parliaments.

On the same day, the Bulgarian guests called on Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa. Both sides exchanged information about the socio-economic development of Poland and Bulgaria in agriculture and foreign trade.

FRELEK RECEIVES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD122226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June PAP--Chairman of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) Commission for Foreign Affairs Ryszard Frelek received today [name indistinct] Gupta, member of the Indian Parliament now on a visit to Poland. The talks covered issues connected with further favorable development of Polish-Indian relations. Indian Ambassador to Poland Sudarshan Kumar Bhutani was also present at the talks.

SEJM SESSION ON POLISH FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

LD122136Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June PAP--The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee today examined and approved the 1977 activity of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The committee stated that the Foreign Ministry's activity served to strengthen the security and the overall development of the country, and the growth of Poland's contribution to the deepening of detente and consolidation of peace in Europe and worldwide.

The ministry focused its attention on strengthening the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community. Of essential importance for strengthening the links between Poland and the socialist community were meetings of party leaders, heads of state and government, as well as a consistent realization of joint programmes of developing relations in all domains of life.

Poland actively participates in the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty political-defensive alliance.

A broadening of dialogue on political issues was also noted, as was the broadening of cooperation in economy, culture, science and trade with the developed capitalist states. Top-level state visits were paid by Polish leaders to France, USA, FRG and Italy. Positive trends were noted in developing contacts with other Western countries, expecially the Nordic ones.

Poland paid a great deal of attention to broadening her contacts with the developing and non-aligned countries, thus increasing the cooperation in economy and technology and deepening the political dialogue in bilateral relations and the U.N. forum.

Poland actively cooperates with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as well as the non-aligned countries, for the benefit of halting the arms race and opening the way to disarmament. She is an active participant in the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament, the workers of the U.N. Geneva committee for disarmament, and Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. She also takes part in many other undertakings aimed to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation system, to prevent an introduction of neutron and other mass destruction weapons.

Last year, Poland established diplomatic relations with Spain, Cameroon and New Guinea.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNITED STATES CRITICIZED

AU1017J0Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[H.K. article: "Human Rights Under Capitalism--the Congressmen's Silence]

[Text] IT IS FREQUENTLY EMPHASIZED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THIS IS THE WORLD'S ONLY COUNTRY WHERE THE "TIME IS MONEY" PRINCIPLE HAD BEEN ELEVATED TO THE DIGNITY OF A SUPREME VIRTUE. EVEN IF THIS IS TRUE, THE VIRTUE PERHAPS ONLY APPLIES TO THE SO-CALLED AVERAGE AMERICAN, AND DOES NOT ENCOMPASS THOSE SITTING IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives recently found that there were no tasks more urgent than to take care of other people's affairs. In diplomatic parlance this is termed "interference in the domestic affairs of other states." The congressmen ardently, and without taking into account the valuable time required, first discussed and then adopted a resolution in which they expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that Soviet authorities were energetically and effectively fighting all types of subversive activities. Obviously, the congressmen had specific persons in mind and their statement as a whole was squeezed into the framework of the defense of human rights.

However, if they wanted to use the same framework to defend human rights in their own country, it would prove to be a little too tight. At this very time the American justice apparatus has its hands full, as it is preparing for the final trial of American citizen J. Harris, sentenced on many levels to capital punishment for his selfless and uncompromising struggle in defense of blacks being discriminated against. There is a group of clergymen in jail including B. Chavis, who are condemned to a total of 282 years of imprisonment. What for? Well, once again, for an action taken against racial discrimination. It is a strange coincidence indeed that the capital has heard none of the voices protesting the judicial crime committed against Chavis and his colleagues. [paragraph continues]

Neither has it heard the echoes of the enormous demonstration in which Americans demanded equal rights for the black population of the United States, including the right to work and to voice one's opinions. They demanded the release from prison of thousands of persons unlawfully sentenced for no other reason than voicing their opinions. To what did they appeal?

To the right to live in a human manner, the right to earnings sufficient to maintain oneself at the average level, the right to equal treatment in the courts, the right to educate their children to be competent citizens.

Well, the American congressmen may eventually claim they have not heard anything, have not seen anything and do not know anything. However, they cannot say they do not know and have not read the United Nations resolution on SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT. Among other things, this document opposes interference in the domestic affairs of other states and advises all governments to guarantee their citizens work, fair pay and decent living standards--without any discrimination. At the same time as this resolution, the UN General Assembly adopted another which is comparable with an "executive order." It obliges all states to take prompt steps to PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The American congressmen would have their hands full if they were willing and able to draw practical conclusions from these documents, because as many as 17 percent of young people in their country remain jobless after completing their training. Among young blacks this figure rises to 39 percent. True enough, most of them, even if only for some time, are receiving allowances, but the lack of work does not create a feeling of stability, and it ruins plans and aspirations for the future. Jobless young people are rapidly becoming demoralized by the feeling of injustice.

The American congressmen's interference in the domestic affairs of socialist states has not applied anything real. They act in accordance with the general strategy of defending the capitalist system. One of the instruments in this defense is to place in the foreground the defense of civil rights in...other countries. The techniques used in this undertaking, in general outline, are as follows: to make a show of formal bourgeois freedoms and to keep silent about economic and social rights. In the meantime, about 10 million people in large urban centers of the United States itself lived in destitution last year. About 10 percent of the whites inhabiting that country, which ranks among the world's richest, live below the recognized poverty level. Among the blacks this ratio amounts to nearly one-third. This is the whole secret of silence about concrete facts. To "justify" the congressmen, it must be said that they cannot afford to disclose the class foundation underlying this situation, because thus they would cut the branch on which they sit.

The practice of making a show of statements on paper dealing with civil rights is being correctly assessed by socialist sociologists as one of the last capitalist defense lines. In the field of economic and social rights their defenders prefer not to compete with us, because then it would be necessary to speak about concrete facts, which would be inconvenient for capitalism in comparison with socialism. Thus they choose a field enabling them to freely practice demagogy. However, it has nothing to do with the genuine defense of human rights.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING NORWEIGAN AMBASSADOR--PAP--Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Jozef Czyrek recently received Norwegian Ambassador Ivar Melhuus who paid a farewell visit in connection with the completion of his mission in Poland. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU, WIFE LEAVE FOR STATE VISIT TO BRITAIN

AU130812Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left a short while ago for Great Britain on a state visit at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The president is accompanied on his visit by Comrades Cheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan and Ion Avram.

Comrades from the party-state leadership were present at Bucharest Otopeni Airport. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and members of the embassy staff were also present. A group of Pioneers and Falcons of the Fatherland presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with flowers. Thousands of Bucharest inhabitants warmly expressed their conviction that the Romanian president's state visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the talks that will be held at summit level on this occasion will lend new scope to the good Romanian-British relations, in the interests of both sides and of the cause of international peace, progress and cooperation.

The presidential aircraft took off at 0920.

UK Reaction to Visit

AU092110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1978--A series of London newsletters printed by Romanian newspapers show that President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit is looked forward to with interest in Great Britain, and highlights that in governmental, economic, cultural and press circles this visit is viewed as a major event in the development of the relations on many planes and of the friendship between the two countries and peoples. The newsletters published in Friday's newspapers include the statements of outstanding personalities of the British capital city, outlining the traditional Anglo-Romanian connections, the interest manifest for better knowing Romania and for expanding the area of fruitful cooperation.

The visit will mark a memorable date and will contribute to the further development of the excellent relations between our countries, stated Lord Goronwy Roberts, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. Great Britain and Romania--he said--have different social-political systems, but this does not prevent us from having the same goal--peace. There are a series of common things between our countries which are independent and wish to cooperate mutually respecting their independence, just as in the past.

Evoking the talks had with President Nicolae Ceausescu during his recent Romania visit, Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade, pointed to the upward course of the bilateral economic relations, expressing his wish that the mutual links be further expanded. That is why--he said--we are glad that President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit our country, his visit also including a meeting with representatives of the big British firms, when the prospects of our relations are to be discussed.

I am delighted that your president will be with us, invited by Queen Elizabeth II, [an] invitation which I welcome--Labour Deputy James Johnson, chairman of the Great Britain-Romania parliamentary friendship group, stressed. He added that he shared the widespread opinion that President Nicolae Ceausescu is the man of an independent policy, is a remarkable personality, both he and the Romanian people standing out by a free and dignified international political orientation.

Sharing this opinion, after having pointed to the very good stage of the British-Romanian cooperation in aeronautics, D. J. Pepper, vice-president of the Rolls-Royce Company, assessed that the forthcoming visit of Romania's president is a symbol of the friendly collaboration between the two countries and that all British industrialists are unanimous in considering it a stimulus to exploring all possibilities offered by bilateral trade.

UK Politicians Comment

AU101321Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/1978--The visit to Great Britain by the Romanian head of state has all the features characteristic of an outstanding moment in the evolution of traditional relations, being meant to open large vistas to a still greater progress in all spheres of activity, point out the main Bucharest dailies in their London newsletters. The newsletters comprise statements made by political and public figures of the United Kingdom who express satisfaction at the impending Romanian-British top-level dialogue.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, considers President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Great Britain as an event of outstanding importance for the two countries, opining that nothing can replace contacts and discussions among politicians to achieve a genuine international understanding.

Romania, especially when led by President Nicolae Ceausescu, said Mr John Pardoe, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, has promoted in her foreign policy an independent line which, without alienating other links, perseveringly pursued the expansion of the relations with all states, inclusive of the Western ones. One of Romania's orientations--and one of the great merits devolving on the policy promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu--is the attention paid to the third world. Of course, the president of Romania knows and can most competently explain these problems. Setting out from these considerations we hope that possibilities are at hand for Romanian-British cooperation with a view to achieving development projects specific to the third world, by the common actions of British companies and of Romanian state economic organizations.

Referring to the part Romania plays in Europe, Greville Janner, liberal deputy of Leicester, said: The contribution Romania's independent foreign policy makes to the consolidation of security and cooperation on the continent is admired and appreciated in Great Britain. The visit President Ceausescu will pay to our country demonstrates that the two countries can cooperate for the promotion of peace in Europe, just as all over the world.

Although we have different social systems, said Lord Auckland, member of the House of Lords, Great Britain and Romania have many things in common. I hope and I am convinced that the visit will contribute to the consolidation of the British-Romanian relations.

Lord William Harpham, director of Great Britain-East Europe Centre, said: We hope that the visit will lead to the signing of agreements in trade, industry, culture, a fact that will mean a fresh start in our relations. A visit like this, at the highest level, is a concrete means by which we see the translation into life of the Helsinki final act for building security and cooperation on the European Continent.

Cable From Queen

AU101534Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received a cable from Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressing thanks for the congratulations conveyed by the Romanian head of state on her majesty's birthday.

The cable reads: I look forward with great pleasure to your state visit next week and I am convinced that it will make an important contribution to continuously developing friendly relations between our two countries.

Ceausescu TV Interview

AU122055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

[Report on interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Keith Hartfield of British Independent Television News on June 1]

[Text] Bucharest AGEPRES, 12/6/78--As reported, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 1 Keith Hatfield, special envoy of the British Independent Television News. In the interview granted on the occasion to the British Independent Television News the Romanian head of state referred to the following issues:

--His forthcoming visit to Great Britain: It is the result of the good relations between our two states, which have been developing continually of late. During the visit we envisage to reach some agreements aimed at expanding our economic cooperation in various fields, aviation included. I hope that the visit and the talks [words indistinct] will give new dimensions both to our bilateral relations and to our cooperation in the international sphere to achieve security in Europe and to promote a policy of peace.

--His recent visit to the USA and socialist countries in Asia: Both the visit to the United States and the visit to the People's Republic of China and to other socialist states in Asia are part of Romania's policy of expanded relations and collaboration with all states, irrespective of their social system.

--Romania has relations with the socialist countries: As for Romania's cooperation and relations with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries of Europe, I should like to mention with satisfaction that they are getting better and better, and our work together, both bilaterally and internationally is being carried on with good result in the interest of a policy of security, peace and cooperation among nations.

--The Middle East: Romania has always declared for a policy [word indistinct] negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict. We have in mind the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war and a resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, as well as the achievement of peace quaranteeing territorial integrity and independence to all states in the region. I believe that there is no other way but negotiations, and I trust that everything should be done to contribute towards bringing peace to that area as soon as possible.

--Euro-communism: By the notion of "Euro-communism" I understand the wish of the communist parties in Italy, France, Spain and other Western countries to underline the fact that in their activities they set out from their own historical, economic, social and national realities, and that transition to socialism should be in keeping with such realities and with the aspirations of the broad masses of people, in collaboration with the socialists, social-democrats, Christians and with other democratic and progressive forces. We believe that this underscores and independent way of their own in transition to socialism. Considering all this, it has been our judgement that it is the right of those parties--just as of any other parties to work out independently their own political line. We support this line and we regard it as fully correct.

--Romania's development: Romania is making sustained efforts to keep a high-rate development of her national economy. We pay due attention both to industry and to agriculture, regarding them as two main branches of our national economy.

As part of our industrialization, the consumer goods production holds a particularly important place, and I would mention that at present we are concerned with ensuring good conditions for the sale of the products, considering that stocks at the retail level have grown beyond actual necessities. I am mentioning this because it is precisely the industrialization process and agricultural development that have helped to raise the people's living standard more quickly.

Without an industrialization policy, and a high-rate development of the productive forces, we would not have had the necessary means to cover the needs of all people, regarding consumption, housing and the other social requirements. I would hardly accept what you call "an austere domestic economy" as long as during the five years 1976-1980 the real income of the working people is going to increase by more than 32 percent and the per capita consumption of certain farmfood or industrial products will reach or even exceed the level of a number of developed countries.

I am recalling all this just in order to highlight that everything we do in Romania is reflected in an increased well-being of the people, which is, indeed, the supreme goal of our policies.

Interview With GUARDIAN

LD130951Y London THE GUARDIAN in English 13 Jun 78 p 7 LD

[Hella Pick Bucharest interview "on the eve" of his 13 June UK visit with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu: "Romania's View of the World"]

[Text] Question: Mr President, how do you assess Anglo-Romanian relations? What would you like to come out of your visit?

Ceausescu: First, I want to speak with great satisfaction of the progress in Romanian-British collaboration. Economic, technical, and scientific collaboration has developed significantly in recent years. Therefore this visit takes place when relations between our two countries are good.

During the preparations for this trip, new areas for cooperation between Britain and Romania have emerged. That is why I also hope that this visit will give me an opportunity for better understanding of the work and life of the British people, and to identify new openings for strengthening Romanian-British friendship and collaboration. We hope to conclude various cooperation agreements, including one involving the aircraft industry.

Our talks on European security and other international issues will undoubtedly help to reinforce our common determination to solve these problems in the interests of peace and friendship among the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

Question: There was great disappointment in Britain about the outcome of the Belgrade conference to review the Helsinki declaration on security and cooperation in Europe; and there is now deep disquiet about the prospects of detente. In this context how do you assess the present international situation?

Ceausescu: Indeed, the Belgrade conference ended with unsatisfactory results. This is because the tendency towards a policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination is growing. There are new complications on the horizon which I see as cloud warnings before a tempest. The growing emphasis on confrontation between different states and groups of states directly influenced the outcome of the Belgrade conference. Nevertheless Belgrade also took a positive decision to hold another review conference in Madrid in 1980.

Against the background of the general international situation, it becomes all the more vital to work more intensely for the implementation of the Helsinki declaration. In my view, it is the obligation of all states and of the peoples of our continent to do everything possible for the development of cooperation, based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, including economic, scientific and cultural matters, and to allow the free movement of people.

Taking account of the fact that Europe has the strongest concentration of military forces in the world, it is particularly important to work towards military disengagement. This is an essential condition for progress towards political detente, and for the maintenance of peace and cooperation.

Question: You have several minorities in Romania. Particular attention has recently been drawn to the Hungarians. What is your government's policy towards the minorities, and how do you feel about criticism that has been voiced in the West?

Ceausescu: The history of Romania--as indeed of other countries--is such that people of other nationalities have been living alongside our own. There are Magyars and Germans concentrated especially in Transylvania, there are Serbians in Banat, and there are other nationalities as well.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Government of Socialist Romania, have acted to give equal rights to all citizens regardless of nationality. The rights are clearly stipulated in the constitution and laws of our country. Full equality of rights is one of the outstanding achievements of our socialist society.

This is reflected first of all in economic policy which aims at the industrial and agricultural development of all parts of our country, thus giving all citizens equal opportunity of sharing in economic progress.

At the same time, all the nationalities, including of course the Magyars (the Hungarians) have been able to preserve their own culture. For example there are 1,440 primary schools, 112 secondary schools, as well as research institutes and university faculties for the Magyars, where teaching is in their mother tongue. There are 32 Magyar-language publications with a total circulation of more than 600,000. In 1977, many books were published in Magyar, with a total run of 2.4 million copies.

I believe that Romania is among the few countries which have solved the problem of nationalities (minorities) in a democratic, humanistic way. This explains why the entire people, including our minorities, fully support the home and foreign policies of our country.

As to criticism published in the Western press, this may in part be due to insufficient knowledge. But it is my impression that this also stems from certain ill-intentioned sources spreading misinformation to undermine Romania's policies. However, I also recognise with pleasure that there is in the Western press, and in other countries too, good reporting based on knowledge of Romanian realities, and which rejects misinformation and denigration of Romania.

Question: Mr President, you have recently announced changes in Romania's economic policy. Why were these necessary, and how do you envisage the economic development of your country?

Ceausescu: Romania's economic policy remains basically unchanged. We shall continue to pursue the rapid growth of our national economy, based on the development of industry and agriculture, fast promotion of science and technology, and improved productivity and profitability.

Our new economic measures involve the improvement of economic management, of the financial system, and a greater emphasis on workers' self-management. These measures are intended to increase the responsbility of worker management councils and, overall, to carry out our economic policy, including our high rate of investment, as well as to provide our people with better material and moral conditions.

Question: Romania is the only country in Eastern Europe which has good relations with the Arab countries and Israel. How do you see the prospects for a peaceful settlement, and what can Romania contribute?

Ceausescu: Continuing tension in the Middle East is a threat to peace not only in that area but in the whole world. That is why it is vital to seek a rapid political solution to the conflict. Israel must withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967: The Palestinian issue should be settled in accordance with the Palestinians' right to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. A lasting peace must provide all states in the area with guarantees for their territorial integrity and sovereignty. I believe that favourable conditions for a negotiated settlement still exist, and that no effort must be spared to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Question: In your opinion, what is the role of Eurocommunism in the world communist movement?

Ceausescu: The very fact that there is such widespread concern with this problem demonstrates the growing role played by communist parties, by the working-class movement, but also by socialist and social democratic parties. Moreover, it shows that people today have a better understanding of the independent policies of Western European communist parties.

Communist parties, like other political parties, must behave according to national, historical, and social realities. A new social system can only be built on such a basis and with the support of the majority of people in each country. In this perspective, the notion of Eurocommunism reflects a willingness of Western European communist parties to take greater account to national considerations; to act in closer unity with other political and social forces in trying to solve, democratically, problems of economic and social development, as well as to ensure national independence, freedom and better living conditions.

Question: Mr Willy Brandt has just been to Romania. Do you seek closer collaboration with the Socialist International, of which he is chairman, as well as with the parties affiliated to it, including the British Labour Party?

Ceausescu: The Romanian Communist Party has broad and active relations with all the socialist and social democratic parties of Europe, as well as of other continents. It is essential to develop this collaboration to deal with international problems, and to ensure world peace.

The visit of Willy Brandt will undoubtedly contribute to a development of our collaboration with the Socialist International as well as the Social Democratic Party of Germany. As to our relations with the British Labour Party, I must say they are good, and we believe mutual visits, exchanges, participation in party congresses will continue.

Question: Has your recent visit to the United States contributed to a better understanding in Washington of Romania's attempt to combine membership of the Warsaw Pact with an independent foreign policy?

Ceausescu: I want to emphasise that my talks with President Carter and other members of the administration led to good results on bilateral relations in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields, and also cooperation on such international issues as European security, on the basis of mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty. I believe that my visit marked an important step towards better cooperation and understanding between Romania and the United States.

Question: How do you see the present situation in Africa, and how, do you think, will relations between Moscow and Washington be affected by events on the African Continent?

Ceausescu: First of all, I want to emphasise that we are deeply worried by the tensions between various states in Africa, and by the interference in African affairs by states from other continents. This creates the danger of new conflicts, endangers the independence of African peoples, opens the path to a policy of confrontation and neo-colonialism. We are opposed to any interference in African affairs, and believe that the African peoples must solve their problems peacefully, by negotiation and by strengthening their solidarity and cooperation in the achievement of independence and maintenance of sovereignty. Africa must not be allowed to become an area for confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, or between any other states.

Question: You had a particularly enthusiastic reception during your recent visit to China. How do you see your future relations?

Ceausescu: Romania has very good relations with China. The visit was an expression of that friendship and at the same time helped to identify new openings for economic, technical, scientific, and cultural collaboration. It will also strengthen the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, and of their collaboration, internationally, in dealing with major issues of peace, and relations between peoples.

Question: You also just visited North Korea. Do you believe in a rapprochement between North and South Korea, and on what basis?

Ceausescu: Our visit was a reaffirmation of the good relations between our parties and countries, and reflects a common commitment for the reunification of North and South Korea. I believe that this national objective of the Korean people will be achieved because the population of the south as well as the north wants to live in a unitary state. But peaceful reunification requires sustained efforts to achieve the democratisation of the political life in the south; as well as negotiations involving the United States together with North and South Korea. I am convinced that this can be achieved.

Question: After your visit to Cambodia, do you see prospects for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Vietnam?

Ceausescu: Both my visits to Cambodia and to Vietnam have impressed me with the prospects for the economic and social development of the two countries. I am convinced that there is a common wish to see their problems settled by peaceful negotiations without outside interference, and based on respect for existing frontiers.

Question: How do you define the objectives of Romania's foreign policy? And how do you view the international situation, especially in the light of widespread concern that there is a trend to a return to a cold war?

Ceausescu: In its foreign policy, Romania sets out from the assumption that there are countries in the world with different social systems, and that this situation will be maintained for a long time. That is why relations between states must be based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the threat and use of force.

That is why Romania develops its international relations on a broad basis with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. We pursue a policy of full independence because we believe that the preservation and consolidation of Romania's national independence, just as of any other state, is fundamental to international cooperation.

On the international situation, certainly there is tension. There is growing confrontation and a tendency to divide the world into zones of influence. The clouds heralding an oncoming storm, are also gathering because of the arms race, and because the problems of the underdeveloped, two-thirds of mankind remain unresolved.

To safeguard detente, we have to work for a new economic order, for general disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. Everything has to be done to ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states and the right of each country to choose its own path without outside interference.

Nevertheless it is my firm conviction that the forces working for peace and cooperation will overcome existing problems, and ensure that international relations will develop peacefully.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO GERMAN-LANGUAGE THEATER

AU122050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

["Message Addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the German State Theater of Timisoara on its 25th Anniversary"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/6/1978--Creation of the socialist power--reads the message--the German State Theatre of Timisoara proves the concern of the contemporary Romanian society to create an ever larger framework for the German nationalitypeople of Romania and for all those living and working on Romanian land to manifest, to plenarily distinguish themselves all having equal rights, in all domains of activity. The fact that the German nationality people together with the whole people enjoy full possibilities to work, to learn and to create in their own language, to distinguish themselves in all the domains of the social and political life, art and culture included, is an indisputable truth of Socialist Romania. As a matter of fact, reads the message, today there are 14 theaters. [Words indistinct] in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, three of which [are] in German language.

The noblest mission of your theatre, highlights the message, should be [words indistinct] in the hearts of all the working people, regardless of nationality, love for the homeland and for the country where they and their parents were born and lived, the wish to do everything for the progress and flourishing of Romania.

The theatre of Timisoara is the only self-dependent German institution of its kind subsidized by the state, outside the German linguistic space. Here 180 premieres were seen by almost two million spectators. Alone, the 16 plays signed by well-known German-speaking playwrights of Timisoara occasioned 850 shows. In time, the Timisoara theatre also staged plays by Goethe--whose "Urfaust" was also successfully played at Weimar--as well as plays by Schiller, Shakespeare, Moliere, Brecht, Hauptmann, O'Neill, Arbuzov, Weisenborn and Vaopilov.

The artists of Timisoara also successfully played works by classic Romanian playwrights such as Vaile Alecsandri and Ion Luca Caragiale, or by contemporary writers such as Mihail Sebastian, Victor Eftimiu, Horia Lovinescu, Aurel Baranga, Alexandru Voitin or Mircea Rau Iacoban.

Besides the German State Theatre of Timisoara and the German sections of the state theatre and of the puppet theatre of Sibiu, a rich cultural and artistic activity is unfolded by the Friederich Schiller House of Culture of Bucharest, where valuable shows belonging to the most varied genres are held and by the 500 teams of German-speaking amateur artists in more than 400 urban or rural localities.

The spiritual life of the Germans living in Romania is much richer than that. Yearly, approximately 100 titles of books are printed in German. The number of copies printed only by the specialised Kriterion publishing house goes beyond 130,000. At present, the Romanian literature, fine arts and music include numerous works by German nation people. Seven publications are printed in German in Romania, outstanding being the NEUER WEG daily, while the radio and television broadcast special programmes in this language.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TO VISIT FRANCE 18-22 JUNE

AU121124Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, will pay an official visit to France 18-22 June 1978 at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Louis de Guiringaud.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MARCOS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU121700Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Republic of Philippines,

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Philippines Republic, I take great pleasure in conveying to you most cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for personal health and happiness, and for continuous peace and prosperity to the friendly Philippines people, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself.

I express my conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continuously develop, in the future.too, at both the bilateral level, in areas of common interest, and at the international level, through an ever closer cooperation, in the spirit of the talks held and conventions agreed upon in Manila, in the interests of the Romanian and Philippine peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

LONG-TERM AGREEMENT WITH RENAULT SIGNED

AU121528Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A long-term cooperation agreement on the manufacture and marketing of cars was signed in Bucharest [date not given] between the Pitesti vehicles central, the Auto-Dacia foreign trade enterprise, and the Regie Nationale Renault. The document provides for diversifying the manufacture in Romania of Renault vehicles and their marketing for important cooperation ventures and technical exchanges on design, manufacture and commercial activities, concerning both complete vehicles and spare parts.

TITO RECEIVES SFRY CHAMBER OF ECONOMY PRESIDENT

LD121909Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received on Brioni Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, who acquainted him with the changes made in the organization on a delegate basis and with the present activities of this very broad economic association of associated labor organizations.

Ilija Vakic presented President Tito with the charter awarded to him on the 30th anniversary of Yugoslavia's Chamber of Economy for his great contribution to its development and to the promotion of its activity.

In the course of a lengthy conversation, President Tito displayed interest in our trade with other countries and he stressed the need to intensify efforts to increase exports and the use of domestic raw materials and products wherever possible. In this connection, the president of the republic stressed the need for joint ventures by our economic organizations on the world market. Successes on that market, according to President Tito, will depend to a large extent on labor productivity, quality, products, the strict carrying out of agreed delivery terms and on the fulfillment of other obligations entered into.

"Our possibilities for the development of economic cooperation with other countries are enormous and the prospects very favorable. New significant markets are also opening up. We, however, have to do everything possible to realize these possibilities and prospects," President Tito said. In this context he laid particular stress on the need to develop comprehensive economic cooperation with developing countries.

Speaking about the present very dynamic economic trends in the world, President Tito said that changes are rapid and they should be monitored daily so that we may adopt the appropriate attitude.

President Tito expressed the conviction that the 11th LCY Congress will pay great attention to economic issues. The president also said that he believes that chambers of economy could make a considerable contribution to the further development of our economy, to the successful implementation of the concept of the uniform Yugoslav market and in particular to the promotion of our economic cooperation with other countries.

DOLANC NOTES SUCCESS OF CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD122007Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part today in the Ljubljana radio and TV program "Unity Has Never Been Stronger." During the 1 and 1/2 hour broadcast secretaries of the aktivs of direct producers from many Slovene municipalities set forth topical problems of associated labor and of general self-management development immediately preceding the 11th LCY Congress.

Stane Dolanc made a favorable assessment of the 1 year of preparations for the 11th congress, saying that the preceding republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists had been the most important component part of these preparations. A deep-rooted unity of the communists was achieved because the organizations in the republics and provinces proceeded consistently from the platform established in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Edvard Kardelj's book "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" also played a great role in laying down joint stands. The range of preparations is particularly satisfactory. All members of our self-management society, and not just communists, were involved in the solution of our social problems. Accordingly, the 11th congress will be a significant event in our self-management system; it will come face to face with the problems of life, the problems of the Yugoslav people. In the Socialist Republic of Slovenia alone, during the preparations, the communists and other working people made 400 proposals concerning a more efficient solution of social problems.

Replying to a question on how the 11th congress will assess the 30 years of our development and not only the development since the last congress, Dolanc said that for 30 years our Le League of Communists has fought consistently for the development of socialist self-management relations, freedom and democracy.

In putting these values into practice the League of Communists was always principled and did not resort to tactics for tactics sake, compromises and deviation. It sought a solution as to how the working people should assume the central position in our society. The other element of this policy was noninterference in the affairs of others and nonalinement. Precisely because of its consistency in the implementation of these two basic stands Yugoslavia is today a most stable country and its people live well, in peace and have good long-term prospects. Our people look to the future with confidence because they are aware that everything they have depends on them alone.

Of course, stressed Stane Dolanc, our undivided orientation for socialist self-management and nonalinement does not also mean unity along the very path toward the implementation of concrete objectives. For instance, in local communities there are different views when a school or a road is to be built or some other project is to be undertaken. The paths to the implementation of tasks differ. One has to fight to obtain unity which is not something uniform but the result of agreed views.

Replying to the question on the relations between the developed and nondeveloped areas Dolanc said that the 11th congress would have to improve the setting of criteria as to which area is developed or nondeveloped. It would be a great mistake for the developed areas to wait for the nondeveloped to catch up with them and this could lead our entire society into a crisis. Self-management economics must seek advancement through introducing income-based relations and by associating labor and resources. In so doing, one must act according to the principles of solidarity and of relying on one's own forces. Resources must be used for a specific purpose and the nondeveloped areas must have a responsible attitude.

This is particularly important at a time when the new medium-term plan is being prepared. The 11th congress will seriously tackle the question of economic criteria in this area. The success of the present development policy is shown by the fact that between the two congresses Yugoslavia's social product increased by one quarter, 850,000 jobs were created, and the real standard of living was increased by 26 percent, etc.

Dolanc went on to speak of the serious problem of the deficit in our foreign trade balance and of the essential need to save foreign currency, despite the possible problems concerning the import of reproduction material.

Stressing the need for a more selective approach to purchases and also for increased output and competition on foreign markets, Dolanc criticized the policy of some enterprises which are making use of the great purchasing power of the domestic market and are not attempting to compete in the difficult struggle on the foreign market. There are even manifestations of isolation of domestic markets which is a short-sighted policy but which is primarily opposition to income-based relations and to the law on associated labor. There is here also a moral aspect: those who complain about the market being closed often behave as if they do not have to compete on an open market.

Replying to the question of the participants from Pomurje as to why in some areas the "green plan" is being implemented slowly, Dolanc said that this plan does not apply only to Vojvodina but is one of the priority tasks of the whole country. Political action for cooperative farming and cooperation between the social and private sectors has to be speeded up. In addition to the task of producing more food, this is also called for by our all-people's defense concept.

Asked to spell out in greater detail the tasks of communists now and after the 11th congress Dolanc said that the communists must be active first and foremost in local and self-management interest communities and in basic organizations of associated labor, in short, in initiating and implementing the whole of our self-managing life. At the same time communists must be aware that the principle of democratic centralism applies only to their organization, while it is not applicable to self-management society as a whole.

The changes in the statute of the League of Communists which will be adopted at the 11th congress will explicitly elaborate this difference. At the same time they will stress the aspiration that a communist should be a comprehensive, creative and responsible personality who fights for unity of action and socialist democracy. As such a member of the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance must set off the broadest possible exchange of free views and must be always aware that the Socialist Alliance represents the political foundation of the self-management system as a whole. There is a place in the Socialist Alliance for every citizen who acknowledges the basic political direction of self-management and nonalinement. Although the League of Communists already has 1.7 million members, social development is not based on them alone but also on the working masses of the Socialist Alliance. To view things in a different way would amount to sectarianism.

Stane Dolanc said of the aktivs of communists-direct producers that they have justified their existence but they have to be more alive to the initiatives and to the views of the workers. Municipal committees will have to pay even greater attention to these aktivs.

The tasks of the League of Communists in fact boil down to two areas, said Dolanc. First, they must do all they can to initiate and support self-management development, and second, aware that they live in a real world, they must organize the defense of the basic achievements of our revolution with all the resources at their command: social property, power of the working class, brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities and independence of our country.

At the end of the program, which was introduced by television editor Darko Marin, the secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee also referred to international events. The present pressure to introduce a crisis into the nonalined movement by pointing out the differences among some nonalined countries, Stane Dolanc said, occurs because it has become clear to the great powers that nonalinement seriously threatens their monopoly.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU091700Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Permanent correspondent J. Gustincic report]

[Text] New York, 7 June--This morning President Carter delivered a half-hour speech to the graduating class of the Naval Academy in Annapolis which had been announced as a determined attempt to "clear up" the close and suddenly tense atmosphere in the relations between Washington and Moscow. The tension has particularly increased in recent days both because of American criticism of the Soviet presence in Africa and because of rumors of a "freeze" of the second stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II).

Last Thursday the Washington POST explicitly mentioned a "freeze" of the talks as a direct aim of the Carter administration and this caused a personal reaction by the President who stated that the report is not true and, what is more, undermines his authority. However, rumors continue to appear. The columnists Evans and Novak asserted this morning that the "freeze" is a fact and that this fact reflects the victory of one wing of the President's advisers headed by Brzezinski, national security adviser, over the other wing represented by the more moderate Secretary of State Vance and the chief SALT negotiator Warnke.

Confrontation and Cooperation

Since this substantive Carter's speech was intended simultaneously for various audiences--the Soviet leadership, the world public and the American public--it contains various elements. Some time and analysis will be needed to determine the relative and the absolute strength of the various elements. According to Carter, the relations between the two largest powers are expressed in both competition and the wish for cooperation. Both confrontation and cooperation are possible. Although he strives for cooperation and in the field of competition of interests for a "peaceful competition" permeated with restraint, it is up to Moscow as to which direction the further process of American-Soviet relations will take.

Nevertheless, considering that the two main points on which speculation about the possibility of "cold war" resumption are based concern SALT II and Africa, Carter's speech illuminates some main traits of the situation. According to the opinion of foreign and American observers, he was sufficiently clear in one thing to contribute to a "clarification": he called the SALT negotiations "fundamentally important" and did not link them in his speech with Africa or other unpleasant matters and, what is more, he pointed out that these talks continue with the good will of both sides which are "practically in daily contact."

After a short pause he added: "The prospects (for the conclusion of an agreement) are good." It was interesting to hear and to see how the ranks of the American naval cadets noticeably applauded these words...

Critical Remarks

Carter, however, did not forget the other, darker, side of the relations: the contradictions. In this he was sufficiently considerate not to use any insulting expressions, he was nevertheless bluntly critical on more than a few aspects of Soviet military policy. He dwelt particularly on the "piling up of arms and forces," which he considers "exaggerated" from the angle of legitimate defense, and on the policy of "aggressive striving for a strengthening of influence through military aid," mentioning Korea, Angola and Ethiopia. He particularly resented the use of "substitute forces" (in this case the Cubans). But he also went into a detailed--for such a speech--assessment of the internal situation in the Soviet Union, finding that it is poor both regarding "basic human rights" and regarding the economic standard of living, and adding--as an occurence which causes him concern--the allocation of a high percentage (15 percent) of the gross national income for armaments and the army. He expressed the opinion that the Soviet system was in such a deep stagnation that it no longer attracts even "other Marxist-Leninists" abroad, not even as a formula.

The opportunity was not missed to also point out the U.S. advantages among which, it appears, Carter sees as the greatest advantage the fact that the United States is able to create--and does create--an adequate military power without causing "any unnecessarily great harm" to the welfare of the people. Finally, he very strongly emphasized the need to suppress the rumors about a lagging of the United States behind the Soviet Union as regards armaments.

This latter has a calming effect and it is intended both for the public and the Congress and especially "the hawks." An impression is growing among observers that Jimmy Carter is essentially more inclined to agreements rather than to a confrontation with Moscow under the condition that in certain regions of the world the other side agrees to what the President calls "restraint." He stressed his desire to see "cooperation" prevail over confrontation and his hope that Brezhnev wishes the same thing. Following the speech, the view has been revived that the SALT II talks might soon be concluded and [an agreement] initialled though not so quickly then also signed and ratified.

FOREIGN MINISTER VRHOVEC MEETS WITH INDIAN DELEGATION

LD122204Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 12, (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec this evening received an Indian parliamentary delegation, headed by speaker of the House of the People K.S. Hegde, now on a visit of several (?days) to Yugoslavia.

During the very cordial meeting views were exchanged on current international questions and the further promotion of bilateral relations of the two friendly nonaligned countries.

In the field of international life the discussion covered, among other things, the standstill in the process of detente and the latest events on the African Continent. Special attention was given to current questions in the nonaligned movement and the importance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Belgrade this July. On that (?occasion) the need was expressed to strengthen the unity of the movement and to preserve its basic orientation.

Common readiness was expressed for the nonaligned movement to resist resolutely all attempts to divide the nonaligned countries and destroy their solidarity and unity of action. During the talks Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec informed the guests on the results of work so far of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, expressing the hope that (?it), in spite of all difficulties, will have favourable influence on and will make a significant contribution to the solution of this crucial problem of the contemporary world.

Satisfaction with the successful development of overall Indian-Yugoslav relations was expressed at the talks. At the same time, wish was expressed for bilateral relations of the two countries to be further promoted in all fields.

RADIO SEES NONALINED COUNTRIES FACING SERIOUS TEST

AU102129Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuskovic commentary]

[Text] At the same time as in the past week, when the general debate on disarmament--on the importance and scope of which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke today in the "News of the Day" program--approached its conclusion at the special session of the UN General Assembly, many things were happening in Asia and Africa that show that the big powers are still not renouncing their policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, Cedomir Vuskovic discusses this:

The interferences by big powers in Africa, Asia and Latin America are causing increasingly greater concern to the world which sees the events in Zaire, the Horn of Africa, Indochina and elsewhere as attempts by outside factors to interfere in the affairs of the countries and peoples who want to live independently. The rivalry of the superpowers in Africa is certainly of a particularly grave nature, that is, their rivalry on a continent which nearly unanimously has chosen the nonalined policy, even though they also stand in a certain way behind certain events in Asia such as the border conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea or the disagreements between China and Vietnam in connection with moving of the Chinese from Ho Chi Minh and other Vietnamese cities. The general characteristic of these events is that the peoples of developing countries are offered arms and even military manpower instead of economic aid and technology which would accelerate their development.

The next move is the attempt to form military blocs in Africa and elsewhere, blocs that would act on behalf and in the interests of the big powers. But, the results of the bloc policy in its time are known, the bloc policy that caused the greatest damage precisely to small and undeveloped countries. Nonalinement came into being as an antithesis of the bloc division of the world. Now some former colonialists, too, who have covered themselves in a different cloak, think that history from the time of the blocs and cold war will repeat itself. Rallying the countries of the so-called Francophone area or of the Anglo-Saxon area--it makes no difference--they aspire to fulfill their colonialist dream resuscitated in a vampire-like manner.

All these events confirm the already known law that the pressures on independent, that is, nonalined countries have increased precisely at the time of their greatest ascendency. The pressure on and threats to nonalined countries as well as attempts to divide them on an ideological basis followed the Colombo summit conference which represented the greatest assertion of the movement. The purpose of those behind these pressures is to weaken the unity of the nonalined countries which face a serious test as a result of the conflicts in the Horn of Africa, in Indochina and now also as a result of and in connection with the events in Zaire. But this can only contribute to their closing their ranks.

It seems as though the protagonists of the policy of force are losing sight of the fact that, despite all these difficulties and pressures, the predominant view is that peace is indivisible and that all countries must decide on it and, furthermore, that the nonalined movement continues to be one of the decisive factors in preserving peace and in creating democratic relations in the world. This is to say that the rule which continues to be valid is that Europe belongs to the Europeans, Africa to the Africans and this stands as true as long as anyone threatens the freedom, independence and integrity of any country, because the Asian, African, European or Latin American peoples know best what is the most beneficial for them.

As a speaker during the debate at the UN special session on disarmament said, all these peace-loving peoples are convinced that they cannot preserve their independence within the framework of the international balance of power imposed by the big powers. They jealously want to preserve their independence which no one has the right to threaten and thereby threaten peace in the world.

VJESNIK VIEWS UN ASSEMBLY SESSION, NATO MEETING

AU101657Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Kresimir Fijacko commentary: "Such Are the Times"]

[Text] If you have to tighten up before you can relax, then detente and relaxation have glorious prospects ahead of them: The way it has started, there will soon be an opportunity for relaxing. The world again faces cold war challenges in combination with hot war experiments, and those who love absurdities are also having a field day. Let us not even mention that diplomacy once again displayed all its misery and powerlessness in a world in which one can hardly still believe solemnly proclaimed principles.

While disarmament was discussed in the UN General Assembly in New York, representatives of the NATO pact countries talked in Washington about armaments. The very same Western leaders who in the General Assembly ardently expounded their ideas about disarmament, only a day or two later in Washington propounded the force of arms and the need for them. Some of them were at least consistent in this game to the extent that in the United Nations they did not mention the absurd fact that the world--which, if you think a bit more deeply, is starving--spends $400 billion annually for arms. They kept quiet about it, bearing in mind that in a couple of days they would have to defend and explain a demand for further billions needed "in order to catch up with the other side."

Thus, having recited their prayers in the "temple of world peace" and swearing their faith in a better world without arms, many hurried to Washington to recite there, at the NATO session, a different prayer and to swear on "a more secure world with even more arms."

The United Nations has thus served merely as a front behind which something more real goes on: A continuation of the dialog of the two big powers--but it is a dialog of threats. NATO cites the "Cubanization" of Africa and the strengthening of the Soviet forces in central Europe while preparing its response with a new extensive rearmament program, and the stress of the Washington gathering is in the statements that "the West must pass its main military-political test far beyond the present borders of the Atlantic alliance," namely, in Africa.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's adviser--or Carter's Kissinger--also had in mind that "what the Cubans and the Soviets are doing in Africa," when he accused Moscow of "violating the code of the relaxation of tension." He stated this on the very eve of his journey to Peking and it was quite unnecessary for him also to explicitly threaten--as he did--that he will "establish even better relations with Peking if the Soviet-American relations continued to further deteriorate."

As it follows from the Washington meeting, the West wants to considerably strengthen "the Western rules of the game" in the detente which is obviously passsing through a crisis. And as significant as it may be that Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark succeeded in pushing through and incorporating in the communique on the NATO session the important sentence that "it is not necessary to view everything in light of the East-West relations," the world is nevertheless confronted by the fact the precisely these relations are the cause of anxiety and tension particularly now when "something serious is happening in these relations." And, as has often happened also in the past, in this connection it is not known whether it will be good for the world if "the big ones" begin to make accords among themselves....

Be that as it may, a feeling of absurdity and mistrust persists. Is it really only an accident that the two meetings nearly coincided, that is, the most representative meeting in the entire history of meetings on disarmament and a very militantly inclined meeting on the armament of the NATO pact which wants to accelerate somewhat in its rivalry and contest with its opposite eastern number? Even if this were an accident--not to mention a lack of diplomatic sensibility--the Washington meeting grossly disregarded the interests of a major part of the world regardless of the extent to which it invoked in this connection "the fact that all this is only an answer to the Soviet threat" and "the moves of the other side."

It seems that such are the times, unreliable, uncertain, distrustful, absurd. Our descendants--if we allow them to be that--will in all probability hear with disbelief about these times in which it has been possible for the world to simultaneously swear by the force of arms and aspire to disarmament. It is up to us to live through these times.

ALI SUKRIJA GREETS DELEGATES AT LC CONFERENCE

LD122254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first session of the conference of the LC organization in the organs and organizations of the federation in the new term of office was held in Belgrade today. Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Luka Banovic, federal secretary for justice and federal administration organs and delegates of the federal organs and organizations to the 11th congress also attended as guests.

The most significant result of the 5 years of work, in the assessment of Rajko Bobot, secretary of the conference, is that the LCY organs and organizations have become consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally. The role and action of the LC organization, which is reflected in the overcoming of bureaucratic attempts at pushing the LC organizations on the sidelines, have also been reaffirmed.

In the view of the secretary of the committee, there is no justification for the continuous increase in the number of employed in federal organs and organizations (some 20,000 workers are presently working in these organs and organizations) because this is contrary to the decentralization we advocate.

In greeting the delegates and guests Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that those working in federal organs and organizations should bear in mind the interests of their republics and province, of their nations or nationalities but that at the same time they should not neglect the interests of the broader Yugoslav community, the interest of Yugoslavia's entire working class.

Ali Sukrija said that one central issue at the forthcoming LCY Congress would be how to implement the continuous contact between the committee and the masses because 1.629 million communists could not build socialism without cooperation with the front of organized socialist forces.

Today's session elected the new members of the Committee of the Conference of Federal Organs and Organizations. Rajko Bobot was reelected secretary of the committee and Vukasin Maras was elected his deputy. Branislav Perovic was elected chairman of the Commission for Statutory Questions, Lazar Majstorovic as chairman of the Supervisory Commission and Trajko Trajkovski as chairman of the Comradely Council.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Hodza Receives Burmese Ambassador

LD122252Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the new Burmese ambassador, Dr Maung Maung Aung, who presented his letters of credence. Ambassador Dr Maung conveyed President U Ne Win's cordial greetings and best wishes for President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Ambassador Maung stressed that Burma and Yugoslavia have a great deal in common because they have fought successfully for genuine national independence and are now involved in socialist building in keeping with the aspirations of their peoples. Both countries are founders of the nonalined movement and work to consolidate international peace and security.

Vice President Fadil Hodza conveyed the greetings and best wishes of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency to President U Ne Win and to the leadership of the Union of Burma. He said that relations between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the SFRY are developing favorably, particularly in recent years.

Ikonic Returns From Libya

LD112120Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 TANJUG--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic returned to Belgrade today following a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Ikonic represented the council at a ceremony marking the opening of Misratah port, built by two Yugoslav economic organizations, Ivan Milutinovic and Hidrogradnja.

While in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Ikonic met with Prime Minister al-'Ubaydi and the ministers of commerce, marine transport, nutrition and marine resources, electrification and health.

In a brief statement on arrival Ikonic pointed out that Yugoslav-Libyan economic cooperation is developing well but that all the possibilities for its promotion have not been utilized yet, notwithstanding the interest in and the wish for it existing on both sides. Agreement was reached on the need for fresh efforts to further expand and advance good cooperation between the two countries.

"Our hosts have assessed as positive the efforts made by Yugoslav economic organizations in realizing economic development projects in the Libyan Jamahiriyah," Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Ikonic said.

Margan Returns From FRG

LD112354Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--A Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, which visited Dortmund in the FRG during the "days of culture of Yugoslav nations and nationalities" in that city, returned to Zagreb this afternoon.

In a statement to the press, Dr Margan expressed satisfaction with the impressions he had gained and with the importance of the event, one of the largest demonstrations of Yugoslav culture presented abroad.

Discussing the social and political context in which the days of Yugoslav culture in Dortmund took place, Dr Ivo Margan said: For us not only the success, our presence and cooperation in the sphere of culture are important, but also I believe that this is a good opportunity for people to get to know one another better, to exchange opinions on cooperation in other fields and in many other directions.

I would like to point to one particularly important thing in connection with the political aspects of our cooperation, namely, the statement by Minister of State Hans Juergen Wischnewski, who represented Chancellor Schmidt at these culture days, a statement that was very well received in our country. He said very clearly and unambiguously [word indistinct] that there definitely exist cooperation, great desire and goodwill on the part of the FRG Government to crush terrorism on an international scale and to increase cooperation in this respect.

He said that there have been a considerable number of imprecise and incorrect items in the FRG's information media about the arrest of the four German terrorists in Yugoslavia, and similarly about the Yugoslav Government's demand for the extradition of terrorists working against Yugoslavia in the FRG. He confirmed that there have existed and does exist criminal activity and actions by Yugoslav terrorists against the Yugoslav state and he expressed the FRG's readiness to make a contribution in this respect.

I think that such an open and clear statement means a great deal to us and that it was very well received in our country. We, therefore, consider that the days of culture provide many other opportunities for cooperation and represent a solid basis upon which we can develop various forms of cooperation in the future.

CHINESE ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD0820422Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A PRC People's Liberation Army delegation, headed by Yang Yung, deputy chief of the general staff and member of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces.

At Belgrade airport the visitors from the PRC were met and welcomed by Col Gen Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Lt Col Gen Joze Jakic; Maj Gen August Vrtar; Maj Gen Vojislav Mikic; Dusan Gaspari, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others were also present.

Also present at the arrival was Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Belgrade, with embassy staff.

During the several days of their stay in our country, visitors from friendly China will have talks with our military leaders on the further development of cooperation and promotion of relations between the armed forces of the two socialist countries. The Chinese People's Liberation Army delegation will also visit, during its stay in our country, a number of commands, units and establishments of the Yugoslav People's Army and armed forces, as well as a number of organizations of associated labor.

BRIEFS

SFRY-MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--Ulaanbaatar, June 9 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Trade Assistant Secretary Babic and Mongolian Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Ayush signed a protocol here today on Yugoslav-Mongolian trade in 1978. The protocol provides for a 30 percent increase in the two countries' trade as compared with last year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD]

MIRKO MARINOVIC VISITS USSR--Moscow--Mirko Marinovic, assistant federal secretary for information, has spent the last few days in Moscow at the invitation of the press department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Marinovic had talks here with S.G. Lapin, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and N.P. Firyubin, deputy minister of foreign affairs. He has also had meetings in the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRAVDA, the Soviet central party organ, the TASS and NOVOSTI agencies and the administration of the Union of Soviet Journalists. Marinovic today returned to Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD]

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